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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

## AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS.

WHEN the harvest is over, before foxhunting has commenced, the agricultural interest, having a sort of half-holiday (in spite of the cares of that cardinal point of modern farming practice—autumnal cultivation), crops out in a series of outdoor and indoor entertainments, in which amusement and instruction, business and joviality, are usefully and ingeniously combined. Parishes have their ploughing matches, counties their agricultural shows, where landed Peers, M.P.s, and those parish autocrats, non-travelling squires, mix with tenant-farmers, preside over the contests of ploughmen, discuss the merits of competing crops of mangel and swedes, pinch with apparent skill the velvet hides of prize cattle, watch with eyes of wonder the last triumph of steam in the shape of a land-cultivator, and, after performing all or any of these critical and plaudatory duties, invariably wind up with a dinner, at which, with the stereotyped toasts of English public life, and those grave harangues on the political topics of the day expected from political notabilities, are broadcasted a fund of valuable practical and scientific information. There can be no question but that the public dinner and the after-dinner speech are important parts of the machinery by which English farming has been brought to its present high perfection. Combined with agricultural shows, dinners afford the elements of every great practical reform in England—competition, comparison, publicity, discussion, and enthusiasm. A glance at the past history of English agriculture will prove that under the influence of social excitements the knowledge of the value of live stock, of crops, of implements, successfully introduced on isolated farms, has been disseminated through the length and breadth of the land.

Within little more than half a century two counties have been converted from the most barren to the richest of the corn-growing and meat producing districts of England. Rye and oats have

been superseded by wheat and barley; miserable grass by drilled swedes and mangel-wurzel; and heaths that then only fed rabbits have been made to produce the prime of beef and mutton.

These two counties are Norfolk and Bedfordshire, where two great agricultural reformers—the Earl of Leicester and Francis Duke of Bedford—in the Holkham and Woburn sheepshearings, fixed the type of our modern agricultural shows and festivals; entertaining with baronial hospitality hundreds of agricultural-minded guests, conducting them every morning over the best farms of their vast domains, examining crops and stock, testing newly-devised implements, and winding up each day with a dinner, at which agricultural toasts, such as “Speed the Plough,” “Small in size but great in value,” were drunk with enthusiasm; and agricultural questions—such as the results of drilling roots, the comparative value of the new Leicester and the Southdown, the Longhorn and the Devon—were fully and freely discussed amid the cheering influences of numbers and generous wine.

What was done at Holkham and Woburn Abbey, at the cost of wealthy, intelligent, far-seeing landowners, is done now by the combination and association of landlords and tenants in local societies. The railroad compresses, by its easy, cheap conveyance, what was formerly the work of a week into a day; and the modern newspaper within a few hours permanently records and diffuses to the most distant parts of the kingdom every important incident of the trial-field, every noteworthy statement at the dinner-table. We reap the useful results of associations so universal—travelling so swift and economical, and publicity so complete—in the rapidity with which, in modern agricultural England, real improvements, whether chemical or mechanical, are made known and accepted by the class whom, a few years ago, it was the fashion to consider as peculiarly ignorant and prejudiced.

It took more than a quarter of a century to make popular throughout England the practice of drill husbandry, which was

firmly established in Norfolk and Suffolk and Bedfordshire under the influence of the great men already mentioned at the commencement of the present century. In 1840 an eminent agricultural authority wrote that there was nearly a hundred years' difference between the agricultural progress of the north and the south. Within seventeen years the differences, if great, are no longer purely local. There is no county in which many first-rate specimens of cultivation, first-rate implements, and first rate-stock are not to be found; within seventeen years every implement and every machine has been subjected to changes and improvements almost equal to reinvention—iron has been substituted for wood in our ploughs, harrows, cultivators, and rollers; horse labour has superseded man's labour, and steam has superseded horse labour. Seventeen years ago the best ploughs in use, however excellent in principle, were wonderfully rude in construction, and the highest authorities disputed on the comparative merits of wood and iron, the swing and the wheel plan. At present, at ploughing matches, one form—the form introduced by Howard and Ransome—and one material—iron—prevails almost universally. Fifty years ago thrashing-machines were recommended by Arthur Young, and used by a few great English landlords; but it is only within seventeen years that their use has become universal, and that their manufacture has been established in at least a dozen different counties. Fifteen years ago the use of a steam-engine for agricultural purposes was considered a wild and dangerous innovation. At present, in the most purely rural counties, great factories are occupied in turning out portable agricultural steam-engines as commonly as they built drills twenty years ago: one firm at Lincoln manufactures five hundred every year, and there are three great manufacturing firms of agricultural steam-engines in Lincolnshire.

Six years ago the reaping-machine was unknown in England, except as a mechanical curiosity described in the books of agricul-



THE RUTLAND PLOUGHING MEETING AT UPPINGHAM.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)





tural amateurs; within six years, in spite of the impediments of the fallacious prize system patronised by the Royal Agricultural Society, and consequent most contradictory decisions, the reaping-machine has been established as a standard implement, and will be in two or three years as common as the haymaking-machine, and more common than the thrashing-machine. Fifteen years ago the principles of deep draining, which have opened our oldest stiflest clays to root-crops, were unknown; now they are universally accepted; and last, although only three years have elapsed since Boydell's steam-elephant appeared at Carlisle, and only two since at Chelmsford the first decent cultivation was done by steam power, already we find agricultural opinion almost in advance of mechanical skill, and the class which for so many years looked coldly on the drill and the horse-hoe, doubtfully on the thrashing-machine, now steps cordially forward to welcome the scarcely perfected steam-cultivator.

Several causes have combined to bring about this important change in the tone of the agricultural mind, but the chief is the increased power of publicity. The farmer is no longer isolated, no longer confined to the small circle of his market dinner. Within seventeen years the great railroad net has been spread out and completed. Wherever there is a railroad there comes a reporter with his notebook and his pencil, and the newspaper, following the footsteps of the reporter, makes every improvement public property. In one week in one newspaper we learn more agricultural facts than the genius of Arthur Young was able to collect in a year. And so the process of levelling up the average agricultural improvement of the country proceeds with annually increasing force.

For instance, if we turn to the reports of the last half-dozen agricultural dinners, there is not one at which some valuable information has not been made public. At the Staffordshire meeting Lord Hatherton gives all the details of his experience in steam cultivation with Smith's apparatus. At the Buckinghamshire meeting, where Mr. Fowler's machinery was at work as well as Mr. Smith's, the latter gentleman gave his explanations on the same important subject, which were fully supported by Lord Hatherton's speech. At Uppingham, in the little county of Rutland, the cradle of the Rutland plough, which, with its twin brother the Bedford plough, has completely superseded the old swing plough on every well-cultivated farm, Mr. Algernon Clarke traced the successful progress of the agricultural steam-engine; and Mr. Allan Ransome, in one of his eloquent speeches, gave a capital sketch of the past history of the horse-plough, and the present prospects of the steam-cultivator. At Evesham Mr. Randell made a great impression on the clayland farmers by his statement of the advantages of mangel over swedes on retentive soils—advantages well known in the more northern counties, but apparently new in Worcestershire. Another gentleman, the two members for the borough being present, entered his protest against those frightful bars to agricultural progress—Church leases. In Herefordshire, at Ledbury, the chairman, a great landlord, dilated on the virtue of clearing away hedgerows, and excising umbrageous corn-shading trees—a text preached by few landlords until the experience of 1848 showed that farmers must have all the land they paid rent for. At Rickmansworth the chairman, not a farmer, but a great employer of rural labour, touched upon an element of agricultural progress and fertility even more important than steam-engines or artificial manures—the labourer; and called for decent cottages and sufficient gardens for the tillers of the soil. He told his hearers—and there were squires among them—that moral maxims were wasted, and preaching and school-teaching a farce, while whole families were heaped like swine in sties together; that the best incentive to prudence and sobriety, the best savings-bank, the working man could have, was a good garden next to his cottage, not an allotment a mile away from it. He was right—it is a text that cannot be preached to landowners too often. A garden and a pig are a barrier between the labourer and the beer-shop more effective than any of the pains and penalties which farmers are too fond of proposing. So thought Squire Sturt in Dorsetshire—roused, perhaps, by the denunciation of S. G. O., and went and built in a few years some scores of cottages, giving them a total of 22,000 yards of garden-ground; "for," said he, addressing an agricultural dinner-party at Sturminster the other day, "I wish every labourer to have a pig, a pigsty, and a garden close to his cottage. I think sides of bacon the best furniture of a labourer's cottage, and the sound of a pig grunting in a labourer's sty sweeter than the song of a nightingale."

In a word, the further we travel through the reports from which we have taken, by way of sample, these few brief extracts, the more we are convinced that local shows and agricultural dinners are among the most valuable instruments for promoting the diffusion of useful agricultural knowledge.

#### RUTLAND PLOUGHING MEETING.

At Uppingham, on Tuesday week, we had the pleasure of witnessing the most spirited competition that has yet taken place in this district, or, indeed, in any other county—no less a number than 107 ploughs being entered from upwards of thirty parishes in Rutland, and the Champion Class Prize being contended for by ploughmen from five counties. The Rutland Ploughing Meetings were commenced by Mr. Baker in 1823. In 1834, having found the ploughs then in use of a very inferior description, and as such ploughs were ill-adapted to the requirements of agricultural science, Mr. Baker introduced the well-known "Rutland Plough," manufactured by Messrs. Ransome, of Ipswich; and we shall not be saying too much when we state that nearly every plough for general purposes brought before the public since that time has been, more or less, copied from the Rutland plough and Bedford plough, manufactured by Messrs. Howard.

The meeting was, as we have stated, a very successful one. In the farmers' sons' class there were about twelve competitors; in the class for ploughmen, no less than about fifty; in the ploughboys' class, eighteen; and in the champion class, twenty-four. The land, which was generally of a light nature, was not in first-rate order; but the competitors, nevertheless, did their work exceedingly well, and the skill and anxiety each displayed were the subjects of general remark and admiration. The work performed in the ploughboys' class was, as alluded to by Mr. Clarke at the dinner, "exceedingly meritorious;" the sites selected were upon lands in Ridlington, offered by Mr. Burgess and Mr. Wortley. The ploughmen's work was performed upon land in the parish of Ayston.

The judges were, for classes 1, 2, and 4—Bredon Everard, Esq., of Grooby; Wm. Rimell, Esq., of Camden; and John Algernon Clarke, Esq., of Long Sutton. For class 2—B. Painter, Esq., of Carlton Curlew, Leicestershire; Wm. Parke, Esq., of Brant Broughton; and—Everitt, Esq., of Lyddington.

The following are their awards—  
Class 1.—To the farmer's son of Rutland, not in business for himself, who shall plough in the best manner half an acre of land within four hours, not less than 4½ inches deep, horses abreast, without a driver. First prize, a silver cup, value 10 svs., to Mr. Arthur Hack, of Exton; second prize, a silver cup, value 5 svs., to Mr. John Hammond, of Barrow. The ploughing of Mr. James Sharpe, of Ridlington, was commended. There were twelve entries in this class.

Class 2.—The ploughman of Rutland, ploughing half an acre of land, as in class 1. First prize, 5 svs., to Thos. Dawson, with R. W. Baker, Esq., Cottesmore; second, 4 svs., to Chas. Bryan, with Mr. Burgess, of Ridlington; third, 3 svs., to Jas. Leeson, with John Christian, Esq., Barrow; fourth, 2 svs., to John Symonds, with John Christian, Esq.; fifth, 1 sv., to Wm. Cross, with R. W. Baker, Esq.; sixth, 10s., to John Cross, with the Earl of Gainsborough. A silver medal was awarded in this class to R. W. Baker, Esq., as the owner of the first-prize plough. There were fifty-three entries.

Class 3.—To the ploughboy of Rutland, under eighteen years of age, ploughing half an acre of land, as in class 2. First prize, 4 svs., to Henry Bailey, with Mr. T. W. Fowler, Exton; second, 3 svs., to Hy. Robinson, with Mr. J. Kew, of Market Overton; third, 2 svs., to William Goodson, with Mrs. Rimmington, of Greetham; fourth, 1 sv., to James Perry, with George Savile, Esq., of Ingthorpe; fifth, 10s., to Charles Bell, with Mr. J. Linney, of Thistleton. The ploughing of John Gilford, with Mr. Bird, of Casterton, was highly commended; and that of Henry Clements, of Exton, was commended. Eighteen entries.

Class 4 (Champion Class, open to all England).—To the farmer, farmer's son, ploughman, or ploughboy, ploughing the best half an acre of land, as in class 1. First prize, a silver cup (or money) value six guineas, to William Scott, with Lady De Clifford, of Kirby, Leicestershire; second, a silver cup (or money) value three guineas, to Josiah Hibbit, with Mr. James Hammond, of Barnsdale Lodge. A silver medal was awarded to the owner (Lady De Clifford) of the first-prize plough in this class. There were twenty-four entries.

Another important feature in the proceedings of Tuesday week was the exhibition of the power of Fowler's steam-plough, which was tried in a field upon Mr. Wortley's farm, at Ridlington. Very great interest was excited by this somewhat novel exhibition, which commenced about twelve o'clock, after the horse-ploughs had ceased working. Mr. Fowler, who was on the ground, stated, in answer to inquiries made by several gentlemen, that the steam-plough was capable of ploughing, with an ordinary eight-horse-power engine, ten acres per day; and that it could, with the necessary additions, be employed as a plough, scarifier, or drill. The cost of the apparatus and engine would be about £750. Also that it could be applied to any kind of lands, except rocky land, in which case he acknowledged there would be some difficulty; upon clay lands its action would be more beneficial than upon light soil. There was, certainly, but one opinion among the company, which included practical agriculturists, and that was, that the work performed was very creditable. It was indeed extraordinary to see a rather clumsy-looking implement sliding smoothly along the field at a speed of about 100 yards per minute, and turning up the ground with ease at a depth of nearly seven inches. There were about 600 persons present in the field. Amongst this number we observed Lord and Lady Aveland; Stafford O'Brien, Esq.; the Hon. H. Noel; General Fludyer; R. W. Baker, Esq., and Mrs. Baker; J. Eagleton, Esq.; the Rev. H. Fludyer; H. Samson, Esq.; T. Syson, Esq.; C. Day, Esq.; B. Ward, Esq.; J. Hammond, Esq., &c. A charge of 1s. each was made for admission until two o'clock, at which time the ground was thrown open. All the visitors above named also inspected and seemed interested in the competition for hand-ploughing.

In the same field with the steam apparatus was exhibited, by Mr. Baker, a very neat and compact pony-plough, the working of which was much admired; it is manufactured by Messrs. Ransome, and is very suitable for small patches of mangolds and other bulbs grown upon light soils.

The dinner took place at the Falcon Inn, Uppingham. A good supply of venison was presented by the Earl of Gainsborough and by Lord Aveland. About 140 gentlemen sat down. Richard Westbrook Baker, Esq., presided; the vice-chair being occupied by Mr. Healy, of Uppingham.

After dinner the Chairman read the list of prizes as above. The silver cups were then presented to Mr. Arthur Hack and Mr. Wm. Scott, by J. Brown, Esq., who addressed a few appropriate remarks to each. The other prizes were also distributed, the winners being warmly cheered, and several appropriate toasts were drunk.—*Abridged from the Lincoln Chronicle.*

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Duke of Cambridge has resumed his duties at the Horse Guards after a brief absence in the midland counties.

A COUNCIL OF WAR has been held to take into consideration the practicability of shipping the 11th Hussars en masse, arms and troops complete, to Alexandria, thence to march across the Desert. It has been decided to be perfectly practicable, and it is supposed that a regiment leaving Southampton could be before Delhi in two months. Other military authorities think that three months at least will be required.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.—The *Great Britain* has sailed from Cork, having on board the whole of the 8th Hussars and the 17th Lancers, besides detachments from other regiments.—On Saturday morning a large number of troops belonging to the East India Company's Artillery, and the Company's Sappers and Miners, arrived at Tilbury Fort from the depot barracks, Warley, for embarkation on two ships, *Malabar* and *Bengal*, which will sail to Madras. The total number which embarked in both ships is 330.—The splendid screw steam-ship *Australasian* left Southampton on Monday afternoon with a heavy mail for Malta, Egypt, Aden, Ceylon, the Australian and New Zealand colonies, and a full cargo, including a large quantity of military stores, and takes out a total of about 150 passengers (a few of whom join the ship *via* Marseilles), among whom are 13 officers of the Royal Artillery, and a number of medical men attached to the army, on their way to India by the overland route. Two companies of the Royal Artillery, numbering 221 rank and file, also embark by this steamer for the same destination. The troops, which comprise three officers and 110 men of the 6th company 11th battalion, and 6 officers and 111 men of No. 8 (Captain J. E. Thring's) company, 2nd battalion, Royal Artillery, arrived at Southampton at midday on Sunday by railway from Woolwich. They embarked immediately on board the *Australasian*, which went out of dock between four and five the same afternoon, enthusiastic cheers being exchanged between the troops and the crowds of spectators who had assembled in the docks to witness their embarkation. The gallant ship lay to in the river off the West India buoy till Monday, when she received the remainder of her mails, and sailed about four o'clock in the afternoon.—Orders were on Monday received from the War Office for the 10th and 21st companies of Royal Engineers to leave headquarters the following day, and embark at the dockyard for conveyance to Alexandria, whence they will proceed to Calcutta by the overland route. The companies are expected to reach Calcutta early in December. Nearly the whole of the Sappers and Miners who embark for India are decorated with the Crimean medal.

A NUMBER of additional hands have been entered in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for the purpose of removing stores and munitions of war on board the *Royal Albert* screw steam-vessel, which is still off the Arsenal Pier, and has been fully prepared for the embarkation of Royal Artillery and other troops for India. The utmost activity now prevails in the shell factory and other departments of the Royal laboratories at Woolwich, and hundreds of men are employed each night, in consequence of the urgent demand for shot and shell for India.

THE Liverpool Admiralty authorities have issued notices for tenders for the conveyance of troops from the Thames to Mauritius, and from Cork to Hong-Kong.

ON Monday orders were received at the Provisional Battalion, Chatham, directing that recruits for the Indian depôts are now to be taken up to thirty years of age.

ORDERS have been issued for recruits for the Royal Marines to be enlisted at the standard height of 5 feet 6 inches, and the circumference of the chest to remain as at present—32 inches.

THE regiments that are held in readiness to proceed to India, should their services be required, are the 11th Hussars, the 68th Light Infantry, and the 69th.

MAJOR-GENERAL LORD ROKEBY, commanding the division of the Guards, inspected the 2nd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards on Thursday, and on Friday the Major-General made an inspection of the 1st Battalion of the Coldstream Guards.

A NEW BATTERY is about to be erected at Stallingborough, Lincoln. It will command the channel, above and below, and will mount six guns, made to traverse on centres imbedded in masonry. There will be a parapet of brickwork, and the whole is to be covered externally with earthwork. Magazines, barracks, and outbuildings are to be provided for the accommodation of two officers, forty men, and one master gunner, and the area of the whole will be about 250 feet square. The works are to be completed in four months.

CONTEMPLATED FORTIFICATIONS AT WEYMOUTH.—Government have purchased, or are about to purchase, the high land called the Nothe, at the entrance to this harbour (at the end of which stands the coast-guard station, with the flag-staff, a small battery, consisting of a 32-pounder, &c.), for the express purpose of erecting extensive fortifications along the whole range of the hill on a grand scale. In conjunction with this, the high cliff which stands in such bold relief facing, and but a few miles across, the bay, called the Whitenose, has also been purchased for the same purpose.

ENSIGN WATT, of the 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment, has been presented with a beautiful gold watch by the sergeants of that regiment, on his promotion from sergeant-major of the corps, as a token of their high esteem.

It has been decided by the Secretary of State for War that in future all Paymasters shall be appointed from officers actually serving, or on the half-pay list.

THE Lord Lieutenant of Northumberland has appointed Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.P., a Deputy Lieutenant of the county.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

The camp of Chalons is now utterly deserted, and the plain will remain desolate until next spring, when the shrill clarions of the infantry and the tramp of cavalry will once more be heard there.

The following order of the day has been published in the *Moniteur*—

Soldiers!—The time which we have passed together will not have been lost. Your military instruction has been improved, and the bonds which united us have been drawn closer. When General Bonaparte had concluded the glorious peace of Campo-Formio, he hastened to again place the conquerors of Italy in the platoon and battalion training, thus showing how useful he considered it, even for old soldiers, to constantly fall back on the fundamental rules of theory. That lesson has not been forgotten; as, scarcely had you returned from a glorious campaign, when you applied yourselves with zeal to the practical study of evolutions, and you have now inaugurated the camp of Chalons, which is to serve as a great school of manoeuvres for the whole army. The Imperial Guard will thus always set a good example, in peace as well as in war. Instructed, disciplined, and ready to undertake and support everything for the welfare of the country, it will be for the Line, out of which it comes, a just object of emulation, and will contribute with it to preserve intact that old reputation of our immortal phalanxes which have only succumbed from the excess of their glory and of their triumphs. NAPOLEON.

It has been stated that the Legislative Body will shortly be summoned. The Legislative Body will probably sit at least for a month, as the Constitution allows Deputies who will neither take the oath of fidelity to the Emperor nor formally refuse it that period before they can be declared not to belong to the Chamber. But the budget will not be discussed until the ordinary Session in February or March. It is said that the Emperor is now having the details of the budget, and that his intention is to have a *bona fide* surplus of receipts of 25,000,000 fr.

##### SPAIN.

The Ministerial crisis is not over. The Madrid papers of the 8th instant state that M. Bravo Murillo had been received by the Queen. Some accounts say that, in the event of his forming a new Cabinet, he would take the Finance Department, and that his principal colleagues would be General de la Concha, Marshal O'Donnell, and Admiral Amoro. Other accounts speak of M. Mon and M. Rios Rosas. Among the reports current was one that the Queen, being anxious to form a Cabinet in which some ex-Presidents of the Council should enter, was disposed not to nominate any Minister President of the Council, so as to avoid personal rivalries. The Narvaez organ, the *Leon Espanol*, declares that Ministers merely retain their portfolios until the appointment of their successors. Meantime Narvaez employs his last moments in prosecuting the press. The *Iberia*, the *Clamor Publico*, the *Estado*, and the *Epoca* have been seized.

A Royal order in the *Gazette* decides that the customs tariffs just revised by the Finance Department shall, with documents connected therewith, be printed for public utility.

The *Espana* says that, in answer to the Infante Don Henry's petition to be allowed to return to Spain, her Majesty has granted his request.

It is said that Senor Marfori, Governor of Madrid, is about to resign. The departure of Count Mirasol for Cuba, to replace General Concha, appears to be certain.

The last census shows that Queen Isabella can boast of ruling over upwards of twenty-one millions of subjects. Spain and its adjacent islands contain 16,301,851, the island of Cuba 1,623,713, Puerto Rico 312,000, and the archipelago of the Philippine Isles, 3,507,277.

At Cenia de Rosell, in the Maestrazgo, a few days ago, a number of workmen, some of them armed with guns, paraded the streets, uttering cries against the liberals; the alcalde, accompanied by a number of the respectable inhabitants carrying muskets, turned out to disperse them. After an exchange of shots the mob fled. One of the rioters was wounded and five were arrested. The cause of the movement is not stated.

##### PRUSSIA.

It appears that the excuse of ill-health made by the King of Prussia for not being present at the meeting of the Emperors was not without foundation, as he has been, and still continues, alarmingly ill. His Majesty first showed symptoms of indisposition when travelling, in company with the Emperor and Empress of Russia, from Potsdam to Berlin. Finding his illness increase, he returned to Potsdam, where he was obliged to take to his bed, and in the course of the night he was bled twice.

The news of the King's state of health has varied from hour to hour. The following is the latest bulletin of his Majesty's health:—

SANS-SOUCI, Oct. 13, 7.39 p.m.

During the course of to-day his Majesty the King has been free from further attacks of congestion. On the whole, however, there is no marked change in the condition of his Majesty.

Signed, SCHONLEIN, GRIMM, WEISS.

According to a letter from Potsdam of the 9th instant, Divine service had been performed in the evening of that day in the Church of Peace, which King Frederick William has erected there. This service included a public prayer for the recovery of the King. The letter describes the scene at the church—which stands on the borders of a quiet lake in the midst of a beautiful garden landscape—as extremely impressive. The interior of the church was almost dark, only a few candles having been lighted. The Queen and Princess Leignitz, the late King's consort, were present. The preacher made the first five verses of the 37th chapter of Isaiah his text. The congregation partly wept aloud, and fell on their knees while praying—which is in general not a custom in Prussia.

##### AUSTRIA.

A letter from Vienna, in the *Bourse Gazette* of Berlin, says that the conference which lately took place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs between the Baron de Pourqueney and Count Werner had for object the Sardinian question, and it learns that the resumption of diplomatic relations between the Courts of Turin and Vienna may be shortly expected.

The chief magistrate of Vienna has given notice that the general census of the population throughout the whole of the empire will commence on the 31st inst.

The Vienna Government has just interdicted the entry into the Austrian States of the *Volkszeitung* (People's Gazette) of Berlin, a democratic organ, appealing to the popular classes.

##### RUSSIA.

A despatch from Warsaw, dated the 19th inst., announces the solemn entry of the Emperor and Empress of Russia into the Polish metropolis. It was observed that the reception on the part of the population was more friendly than any Russian Monarch has ever met with in Warsaw.

##### SWEDEN.

The Hereditary Prince of Sweden has signalled his assumption of the post of Regent of Sweden and Norway by important nominations in the army and navy. Amongst them are the appointment of Prince Oscar, his brother, to the command of the brigade of the King's body guard; of General de Wrede, to that of the artillery; and of Rear-Admiral Annerstedt, to the chief administration of the navy. It has already been stated that a proposition has been made in the Chamber of Nobles of the Swedish Diet that an annual allowance shall be made to the Prince as Regent. In the Storting of Norway a motion that an annual sum shall be granted him in that capacity has been adopted. The Prince Regent is shortly to proceed to Christiania to close the Session of the Storting.

##### DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The dispute concerning the German Duchies under the rule of Denmark is now before the Danish Diet. It may be remembered that a proposition from four members of the Democratic party tending to declare the common Constitution at an end had been presented to the Second Chamber, and set aside by the President, on the ground of its going beyond the competency of that assembly. The same proposition has now been brought forward, and the Second Chamber has decided, by 53 votes to 5, that the proposition is perfectly legal. It may besides be remarked that the Danish party itself (the National) commences to attack the general constitution, in order to arrive at a reconciliation with the duchies. It remains to be seen if the price which that party demands for giving up the unitary monarchy—namely, the extension of the kingdom to the Eider, and the incorporation of the duchy of Schleswig—will be accepted by the duchies.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE PORT AND RIVER OF CANTON is thus officially announced in the *London Gazette* of Tuesday:—"It is hereby notified that the Right Honourable the Earl of Clarendon, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received



from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty a despatch from Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, K.C.B., Commanding her Majesty's Naval Forces in China, dated from on board her Majesty's ship the *Calcutta*, August 8th, 1857, stating that he had on that day established a blockade of the port and river of Canton by a competent force under his command. And it is hereby further notified that all the measures authorised by the laws of nations and treaties will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade."

**OPENING OF A DRY DOCK IN THE MAURITIUS.**—The 13th of July was signalled in the Mauritius by the opening of a vast dry dock, and all the elite of the inhabitants assembled to witness the entrance therein of the *Northern Light*, a vessel of some 1600 tons burden. The dimensions of this first graving dock constructed in the Mauritius are as follows—viz., Length of keel, 250 feet; entrance, 41 feet; width inside, 68 feet. The basin may be lengthened to 300 feet, and larger, if found desirable; but in the latter case the Government would have to make a concession of land.

**SERBIA.**—A despatch of the 11th inst. from Vienna in the *Cologne Gazette* announces, on the authority of advices from Belgrade, that a plot, having for object to attempt the life of the Prince of Serbia and to overthrow the Government, had been discovered. Several persons of note were arrested.

**THE REGENT OF SWEDEN.**—The *Nord* of Brussels publishes the following sketch of the character of the Regent of Sweden:—"Prince Charles is endowed by nature with strength of body, an excellent disposition, and a handsome person. At the age of thirty he gaily partakes of the enjoyments of his age. He likes the pleasures of the world, and has a decided taste for military life, which harmonises so well with his natural instincts. He is kind, generous, and ardent; an enemy to Court etiquette and all restraint; and in his language is sometimes blunt even to rudeness. He is adored by the army, with whom he likes to fraternise, and has also by his frankness, and the simplicity of his manners gained the good feelings of the Republican inhabitants of Norway. Although he may be a Democrat in his manners, he is very little so in politics; hitherto, at least, he has shown himself to be a Conservative. He gave ample proofs of that in 1848, and at a later period, when it was in contemplation to modify the Swedish Constitution. No one can have forgotten the opposition which he then showed to the conciliatory and liberal views of the King, his father, and he got into considerable disfavour in the Liberal camp. Their good opinion, however, has of late years returned. His openly-avowed sympathies for the cause of the allies during the war in the East, his wishes that Sweden should take an active part in that contest, his systematic hostility to Russia, his well-known intentions relative to Finland, which he thought should be restored to Sweden, the predilection which he professes for Charles XII.—in a word, that ensemble of views and sentiments which it has been here agreed to call his national attitude, has again united him to his former adversaries on a common ground. In placing himself at the head of the unionist movement, which is so strongly imbued with Liberalism, the Prince Royal has, in a manner, accepted a new solidarity of interest with them."

#### THE RECENT EQUINOCTIAL GALES.

The gales which set in on the evening of Wednesday week appear by the notices received at Lloyd's to have been severely felt in the Channel. They commenced from the north-west and ranged to the south-east, with heavy squalls of rain.

Several serious casualties occurred among the shipping on the eastern coast. The brig *Fame*, of Yarmouth, came into collision with the schooner *Lamp-lighter*, of Rye, and sank almost immediately: the crew of the *Fame* were saved and landed at Scarborough. A collision, in which both vessels sustained great damage, also took place between the *Arduell* and the *Maid of Kent*. The brig *Spry*, of Whitstable, struck on the Holm Sand, off Lowestoft. She afterwards floated; but, having lost her rudder, became unmanageable. In this condition she drifted against two other vessels and drove them from their anchors. Eventually she sank off Corton, her crew being saved.

In the Downs the gale blew very hard, with a tremendous sea. There were many ships riding at anchor when it came on. Some got away to the northward, while others ran the somewhat perilous course of attempting to ride out the gale with two anchors down. His Danish Majesty's brig *Ornen* was one of them, and had a narrow escape of being driven ashore. Owing to the fury of the wind, she was carried from her anchors some distance, and at length was obliged to run for Margate Roads, where she brought up in safety. Several ships lost anchors and chains, and succeeded in getting into Ramsgate harbour. The French lugger *Josephine*, coal-laden, bound for Bordeaux, in running in caught the east pier and became a total wreck. All the hands were saved, with the exception of an apprentice. Another French vessel, the schooner *Petite Emma*, bound for Nantes from Sunderland, struck against the same pier and became a wreck, the crew being also preserved. On Thursday morning the schooner *Ocean*, of Llanelli, Captain Edwin Bentley, was observed to be about three miles south-west of Newhaven in distress. Her headmasts were gone, and she was obliged to run before the wind. She attempted to enter the harbour, but, as there was not sufficient water, drifted into the bay at the back of the pier. This occurred about seven o'clock, and soon after daybreak. When she struck, two boats—one belonging to the steam-ship *Orleans*, Captain Harvey, and the other to the Newhaven harbour—were immediately sent out to rescue her crew. The sea was running mountains high, and, although there appeared to be great danger in the effort which was now being made to save life, the men in the boats pulled like heroes. They soon reached the vessel in distress; the steamer's boat, being first, took off three of the crew; and the harbour boat, following close up, took off the captain, mate, and rest of the crew, with all their clothing and effects; leaving the vessel at a time when there was not the most remote hope of saving her. The crew were taken to the coast-guard station, where every attention was paid to their wants. The *Ocean* soon became a total wreck. A large American ship was found wrecked on the Goodwin Sands on Thursday morning; the crew were saved. At Brighton the *Pilgrim*, of Middlesbrough, ran aground on a sandbar in front of the Albion Hotel (as recorded and illustrated at page 393). At Hastings, between nine and ten o'clock on Wednesday night, the sloop *Draper*, of Plymouth, struck on the rocks, and her crew of five persons perished. They were seen clinging to the mast for an hour, and an attempt was made to rescue them, but in vain.

On the south side of the Isle of Wight the gale was furious, and the heaviest sea running through Wednesday night ever known by the longest residents on the coast. Large portions of the cliff west of the Undercliff have been swept away, more particularly in the neighbourhood of Black Gang Chine and Kicken End. The cottage and garden halfway up the Chine have been so nearly swept away that their tenant has been obliged to take up his abode on the cliff above. The boats and gear of the fishermen have been swept away. A few miles further on towards Freshwater the Portuguese barque *Teneraria*, Captain Macleido, laden with coal, and bound to Oporto from the Tyne, was driven on shore on Thursday morning. The ship immediately began to break up; her commander, chief mate, and one of the seamen, were drowned. Half an hour later, and within half a mile of the same spot, another foreign vessel was lost, the Spanish brig *Nuestra Señora del Carmen*, on a voyage from Bilbao for Norway; she could not weather the gale, and was driven ashore near Durdsey, but the crew were saved.

Lower down the Channel the gale raged more severely. In the vicinity of Lyme, to the westward of Portland, several small vessels were wrecked. The *Glory*, belonging to Plymouth, was driven from her moorings and foundered. The *Emu*, of Jersey, and *James and Charlotte*, were wrecked near the northern wall of the harbour. Another small vessel, the *Little Gem*, of Guernsey, parted, went on Luca's Ledge, and went ashore. The crews were all saved.

The accounts from the Cornish coast speak of the gale having reached the force of almost a hurricane. The gale was from S.S.E. to S., with a tremendous sea and heavy rain. Off Penzance several stores have been picked up by the fishing-lugger *Monkey*, which has led to a belief that some unfortunate vessel had foundered during the fearful night of Wednesday.

A fatal loss is reported to have occurred in Carnarthen Bay on Wednesday evening. During a heavy squall a French vessel, laden, with three red sails, drove from her anchorage near the Hooper Sands, and foundered, the whole of her crew going down with her.

In Barnstaple Bay, on the North Devon coast, an American ship went ashore during heavy weather on Friday morning, and seven of the crew perished. The ill-fated vessel was the barque *Warden*, of Boston. She left Newport in the early part of the week with a cargo of railway iron for Cuba, and encountered the full force of the storm. She could not weather the coast, and went ashore near a point known as Down End, and, melancholy to add, the commander, Capt. B. Moscor, and seven of the crew were drowned. The survivors succeeded in getting on pieces of wreck, and so reached the shore. The ship is reported to be a total loss. Another vessel was stranded near the same place during the gale, but her name and the fate of the crew have not as yet been ascertained.

The *Leighton*, trying to make the west passage for Valentia harbour, went ashore at the back of Saswell Rock. A steam-tug in attendance on her took off fourteen men; but three others, it is feared, were drowned.

Amongst the more serious losses announced at Lloyd's was that of the wreck of the steamer *Emperor*, on the French coast between Havre and Fecamp, and the loss of eight of her hands. The *Emperor* was of a peculiar build, in order that she might navigate the Seine. She was bound to Rouen from Shields (as stated in this journal last week). In pursuing her course up Channel on Thursday she encountered the fearful weather of that day and went ashore near Fecamp. Fourteen of her crew were saved, but unhappily the remaining eight perished. Along this range of the French coast in the Channel the shipping suffered severely. The English brig *Volant*, Captain Roberts, was totally lost in Bertheaux Bay, near Brest, on Thursday morning. A fleet of disabled ships ran into Brest for refuge.

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

##### EARL FITZHARDINGE.

**THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM FITZHARDINGE BERKELEY**, Earl Fitzhardinge, and Baron Segrave, of Berkeley Castle, in the county of Gloucester, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, whose death has just occurred, was the eldest son of Frederick Augustus fifth Earl Berkeley, by his marriage, in 1785, with Miss Mary Cole, between whom and the Earl there was a second marriage, in 1796, in consequence of some doubts of the validity of the former union. Earl Fitzhardinge was born the 26th Sept., 1786, and, on the death of his father, in 1810, his Lordship, who then bore the courtesy title of Lord Dursley, and had a seat, under that designation, in the House of Commons, presented a petition to the Crown for a writ of summons as Earl Berkeley; but the doubt having been raised touching the marriage of 1785, upon which the petitioner's right to the peerage rested, the Prince Regent referred the petition to the House of Lords, and a decision was come to adverse to the claimant. By that judgment the alleged marriage of the deceased Lord, in 1785, was disallowed, and the inheritance to the title assured to the eldest son born after the nuptials of 1796, which the decision of the Peers confirmed—viz., the Hon. Thomas Morton Fitzhardinge Berkeley, who is *de jure* Earl Berkeley, but does not assume the title; and, as he has no child—being, in fact, unmarried—his next brother, the Hon. G. C. Grantley F. Berkeley, is heir presumptive to the honours of the earldom of Berkeley. To return to Earl Fitzhardinge, the subject of this notice, and the defeated claimant in the peerage case, his Lordship was created Baron Segrave in 1831, and obtained his earldom of Fitzhardinge, also by creation, on the 11th August, 1841. By the will of his father (in which the marriage of 1785 is solemnly declared to have taken place), Berkeley Castle, and all the landed estates (except the London or Berkeley-square and the Dorsetshire property), were devised to Earl Fitzhardinge, and an annuity of £700 a year was bequeathed to each of the younger sons, the estates above mentioned being strictly entailed (after the deaths of Earl Fitzhardinge and the heirs male of his body) on each of such younger sons in succession; but a proviso forbids the assumption of the title by any one of them under penalty of a forfeiture of all benefit to be derived from the testamentary bequest. The London or Berkeley-square property, and the Dorsetshire estates, which were attached to the earldom of Berkeley, and which consequently passed at his father's death in 1810 to the Hon. T. M. Fitzhardinge Berkeley, were, on his coming of age, assigned by him to his eldest brother, the Earl just deceased; and thus did Earl Fitzhardinge during his life enjoy the whole of the vast Berkeley landed property. As he dies unmarried this inheritance now goes to his next brother, the Right Hon. Admiral Sir Maurice Fitzhardinge Berkeley, K.C.B., P.C., born in 1788, who married, in 1823, Charlotte, sixth daughter of Charles fourth Duke of Richmond; and by her (who died in 1833) has two sons, and two daughters, who are both married—viz., Lady Gifford and Mrs. Armytage. The Admiral married, secondly, in 1834, Charlotte, third daughter of Thomas first Earl of Ducie. The barony of Segrave and the earldom of Fitzhardinge by the death, unmarried, of the Earl just deceased become extinct.

The fifth Earl Berkeley's public marriage, as confirmed by the Lords' decision, took place, as above mentioned, in 1796. Prior, however, to this date, Earl Fitzhardinge, and three other of his Lordship's children, by the same lady, were born; but Earl Berkeley declared that he had been privately married to the Countess in Berkeley Church, the 30th March, 1785, assigning, as a reason for the second nuptials, that the witnesses in the first were all dead, and the vouchers to establish all destroyed in consequence of the great secrecy preserved; and he confirmed that assertion in his last will and testament.

##### SIR C. SHAKERLEY, BART.

**SIR CHARLES PETER SHAKERLEY**, Bart., of Somerfield Park, Cheshire, who died at that seat, which is near Congleton, on the 14th ult., was by maternal descent the representative of an ancient family settled in Cheshire so far back as the reign of Henry III. The last heir male of the Shakerleys left a daughter and heiress, Ann, who married, in 1704, Charles Buckworth, Esq., of Park-place, Berks, who assumed, in 1790, by Act of Parliament, the name and arms of Shakerley alone. He died in 1804, leaving two sons, the elder of whom was the Sir Charles Shakerley just deceased, who was born 27th Dec., 1792, and who, having served the office of High Sheriff of Cheshire in 1837, was created a Baronet in the following year on the occasion of her Majesty's Coronation. He married first, in 1819, Laura Angelique Rosalba, daughter of the Marquis d'Avary, from whom he was divorced in 1839; and, secondly, in 1851, Jessie, daughter of James Scott, Esq., of Rotherfield Park, Hants, by whom he has left an only daughter, and a son, Charles Watkin, born in 1831, now the second Baronet.

##### MAJOR PROUT.

**MAJOR WALTER ROBERT PROUT**, whose name appears among the slain during the siege of Cawnpore, was the third son of the late William Prout, M.D., F.R.S., author of one of the Bridgewater Treatises; and was a grandson of the late Alexander Adam, LL.D., author of the "Roman Antiquities." Major Prout received his earlier education at Westminster School, and afterwards continued his studies at the University and the Military Academy of Edinburgh, until he received his appointment to India in 1839 from the late Mr. Loch, M.P. He was a star for the battle of Maharajpore, and was for several years interpreter to his regiment, the 56th Bengal Native Infantry. His principal services, however, were in the Dera Jât with the Punjab irregular force, which was raised by that distinguished officer, Brigadier J. Studholme Hodgson in 1851, and which is now so efficient before Delhi under Brigadier Chamberlayne.

To this force, consisting of about twelve thousand men of all arms, Major Prout was Brigade Major during the whole command of Brigadier Hodgson, who selected him for that post, and formed the highest estimate of his talent and soldierlike qualities. Major Prout, when on the eve of attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, fell at the early age of thirty-six. His wife was slaughtered with him.

##### THE HON. W. W. CLIVE.

**THE HON. WILLIAM WINDSOR CLIVE**, who perished in the late unfortunate accident on the Great Northern Railway on the 24th ult., was the third son of the Right Hon. Harriet Windsor Clive, Baroness Windsor, by her late husband, the Hon. Robert Clive, of Oakley Park, Salop, second son of Edward, first Earl of Powis. He was born the 11th Aug., 1837, and was consequently but just twenty years of age at the time of his sad and premature death. Through his mother, Lady Windsor, he was grandson of Other Hickman, eleventh Earl of Plymouth. He was unmarried.

**WILLS AND BEQUESTS.**—The will of Joshua King, LL.D., President of Queen's College, University of Cambridge, has been proved in London under £25,000; Lieut.-General W. G. Cochrane, £8000; James Houghton, Esq., Bartholomew-close, £50,000; William Everington, Esq., St. Paul's Churchyard, £20,000; Robert Wilkes, Esq., of Shirley, £25,000; Moses Mocatta, Esq., £200,000; and has bequeathed to the West London Synagogue, £500; Royal Free Hospital and Sussex County Hospital, £50 each.

By command of the Emperor of the French, the portrait of Marmont, Duke of Ragusa, has been placed among those of the military celebrities in the Gallery of Versailles.

#### THE INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer having, it would appear, expressed his professional readiness to take charge of the Indian Relief Fund, the committee passed a resolution—that the Lord Mayor be requested to inform the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the committee highly appreciate the motives of his offer, but, as large funds have been placed at their disposal under certain conditions which they feel themselves in a position to fulfil, they do not consider themselves justified in transferring their charge.

The India Distress Committee at the Mansion House have passed the following resolution, to which they are desirous of calling public attention:—"That, as the Calcutta Relief Committee will be furnished by this committee with the means of providing any clothing that may be required by persons arriving at that place in a state of destitution, it will not be advisable to send any clothing from this country. The committee therefore recommend that contributions should be made in money and not in clothes, which it would cost much to send out, and which may be useless when they arrive."

The Lord Mayor has requested publicity to be given to the statement that the number of letters which are daily received by him from all parts of the kingdom containing remittances in aid of this fund is so great that two or three days must necessarily intervene between the dispatch of the remittance and the receipt of the acknowledgment of the committee.

The fund has received a welcome augmentation by the transference to its account of £3847 15s. 8d.—being a portion of the balance of the *Times* Crimean fund. We annex the *Times*' own account of the affair:—"We have ascertained from the bankers with whom the fund was lodged that the balance in their hands amounts, with interest, to £10,998 18s. 6d. Of this sum we propose to hand over £3847 15s. 8d. to the Committee for Administering the Indian Relief Fund, with the express understanding that three-fourths of it shall be applied to the relief of the widows and orphans of soldiers who may fall in the present war, or of wounded or invalided soldiers who have no other means of support. The remainder of the balance we propose to assign to the Governors of the new Military Hospital at Netley, for the purpose of providing an auxiliary fund for the general purposes of the hospital."

The Lord Mayor has this week received, through the Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, a cheque for £100 from his Highness Meer Ali Morad, of Kheerston, Upper Sindh, as his subscription to the fund for the relief of the sufferers in India.

The Committee of the Indian Relief Fund have transmitted £10,000 to the local committee at Calcutta for distribution among the sufferers; and a further sum of £1000 to Sir John Lawrence in aid of the funds of the Indian Asylum. This institution, which was founded by Sir L. Lawrence, who annually subscribed £1000 to its support, is situated at Kuesowlee, on the lower range of the Himalayas, and has for its object the support and education of the orphans of British soldiers.

The sum of £332 has been remitted to the Lord Mayor of Dublin as the amount of collection in churches of the united dioceses of Down, Connor, and Dromore.

The public interest in the fund does not yet show any signs of flagging. At Glasgow the subscriptions amount to the magnificent sum of more than £8000. The list is headed by the Lord Provost and Duke of Hamilton with £100 each, who are followed by a host of firms and individuals, giving the same, or larger, amounts. At Halifax, where Archdeacon Musgrave presided, the subscriptions are liberal; and the amount raised at Edinburgh is now £5810. The Committee of the Relief Fund raised in Manchester have forwarded £5000 to Calcutta, and £2500 to Bombay, for distribution among the sufferers in those places. The Manchester subscription now amounts to £14,000. The chief London meeting of the week has been at Marylebone, at which the Rev. Mr. Eyre, the Rector, presided, and Lord Ebrington and Sir Benjamin Hall moved resolutions. The list of subscriptions read at the close of the meeting, together with the collections in the churches of the parish on Wednesday, amounted to upwards of £2300. Amongst the other meetings of the week has been one of the Jews of Chatham, presided over by Mr. Marks, Deputy of the Jews, and High Constable of Chatham: they voted £20 from their congregation fund, and passed a resolution requesting Sir Moses Montefiore, who is on the Relief Committee at the Mansion House, to receive the subscription, with any other sums given by individuals of their body.

On Thursday week a meeting of English residents was held at Missie's Hotel, Constantinople, for the purpose of raising a subscription for the surviving widows and orphans of the Indian victims, and a considerable sum was subscribed.

While imperial and princely donations are flowing in to the fund for the relief of the distressed Indian sufferers, it may not be uninteresting to hear of a touching offering from widows and orphans. At the close of the sermon on the Day of Humiliation a few words were spoken by the chaplain to the inmates of a small union workhouse in the county of Dorset, to the effect that it was possible for very poor people to make, in one sense, a more costly offering than the wealthy. This was laid down rather as a general principle than with the expectation of any result following from it. However, it was responded to in a far different manner to what had been anticipated. On the following day the master of the union received as free-will offerings no less a sum than £1 16s. 10½d. A large proportion of the amount was collected in pence, halfpence, and farthings—in one case a small hoard was brought forth, to the amount of one shilling, by a young boy, who had saved it in pence and halfpence which had been given him—the only source from which these poor people could have acquired any money; and there is good ground for believing that in nearly every instance the gift was all and all.

**THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY** has published a long minute on the Indian mutiny in its connection with Christian missions and the future government of India upon Christian principles, the substance of which is embraced in the following resolutions:—1. That this committee recognise the great and anxious importance of the question, whether missionaries labouring in the disturbed districts of India should remain at their posts as long as other Europeans, or European troops, are on the spot, as well as whether missionaries now in England should proceed to such districts; that, adverting to the ease of the native Christians, and the great encouragement which they will derive from the presence of missionaries, as well as their need of increased spiritual support and instruction at such a time as the present; adverting, also, to the extraordinary and urgent need for additional spiritual ministrations for our own countrymen in India; adverting, also, to the reflections to which the missionary cause would be exposed at home, if, while civil and military officers and chaplains are proceeding to India under Government orders, missionaries should be held back; believing, also, that missionary work will not be long impeded, and that unprecedented opportunities for missionary labour will shortly arise, this committee cannot but express its earnest hope that no missionary will withdraw from India except under medical certificate that his health requires it; and the missionaries not otherwise prevented from returning to India, or having been appointed to Indian stations, will be prepared to go forth at once in reliance upon the Lord. 2. That this committee will afford every facility in their power for the removal and comfort of families separated from the missionaries in consequence of the present circumstances of India.

**THE FRENCH PRESS AND THE INDIAN MUTINY.**—The *Presse*, referring probably to an extraordinary change in the tone of the *Débats* within the last week, respecting the affairs of India, says:—"We have never associated ourselves with the continually swelling concert of attacks and maledictions against England which we find at the present moment in a portion of the French press—a spectacle which, in our opinion, is quite out of keeping with French generosity. We have never in any way attempted to deny the faults and vices of the English Government in the East Indies. Neither have we underrated the gravity of the present crisis. We believe that England is now suffering one of the greatest trials that has ever befallen her; and we believe this, like every other trial which a nation suffers, to be well deserved. But can it be said that England has committed any extraordinary crimes? She has governed badly and unjustly, and she suffers the consequences. But what are the fiscal exactions of the English in India compared to the monstrous horrors of the Spanish conquest in America? People talk of nationalities, and they do not reflect that the enemies of the English were themselves originally invaders in India. They forget also that there was a time when France disputed the empire of India with England. Further, they seem not to know that we ourselves hold our dominion in Africa by precisely a similar title to that of the English in Asia, and that all the invectives which they hurl against English usurpation are applicable to our conquests in Algeria. It is very possible that, if we were unfortunate in Algeria, the English journals would speak of us in a similar manner, but that is no reason why we should set them a bad example."

**THE FAST DAY IN THE PROVINCES.**—We gather from the country papers that the Fast-day last week was generally observed with profound respect in the provincial districts of England and Scotland. In Dublin, we are told, the Fast-day was well kept. The principal houses in the city were closed, and the congregations in the several Protestant churches were extremely numerous. Here and there, and at long distances, a few Roman Catholic shopkeepers refused to acknowledge the solemnity of the occasion by keeping open their places of business as usual; but all, or nearly all, the respectable members of that communion heartily joined with their fellow-citizens in paying due deference to the Queen's proclamation. The collections made in the various churches and chapels in Liverpool on Wednesday amounted to £700, which brought the amount furnished by that town in aid of the Indian Relief Fund to £15,000. The amount raised in Bristol and the adjacent parishes on the Day of Fast and Humiliation exceeds £1000, making, with the previous subscriptions, between £3000 and £4000. The *Bristol Times* states that the men employed in the coal-works of Messrs. Long, Keeting, and Chick, St. Philip's, had each a ticket given them by the manager, which ticket they were to hand to the sexton of the church or chapel they attended on the Day of Humiliation. On its being redelivered to their employers, they allowed the bearer his full day's wages. This was a security that the men did not abuse the day, and spent it properly at prayers instead of in the public-house.

Two speculators on the Bourse at Paris have disappeared, leaving deficits of 3,000,000 £. and 1,800,000 £.





BUSHIRE: THE GATEWAY.

## PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

By the Overland Mail from Bombay, which arrived this week, we learn that Herat was evacuated by the Persian troops on the 27th of July. It is reported that an insurrection has broken out at Ispahan, and that Irack-Adjemi is in a very agitated state.

A friend of Major Barr, Paymaster to the Persian Forces, has

placed at our disposal some photographs and notes, whence we select the following. Speaking of the appearance of the coast of the Persian Gulf, Major Barr says:—"Such a coast as that along which we have been sailing, and that which now surrounds us, I never saw before—barren and burnt up is no term for it. Except in the vicinity of Aden and of Suez, I never remember to have seen such a wild scene as the



PHOTOGRAPH IN THE CAMP OF THE PERSIAN FORCE.

hills around us present. The nearest approach both in structure and character are the hills on the Cosseer Desert. The town of Bushire is dirty and filthy in every direction; and to look at the streets one would imagine the place was uninhabited, as the houses are built with a courtyard in the centre, and all the windows open on this court; so that, except the door that leads from the street into the court, there are

nothing but long rows of blank walls visible. The streets are rarely more than five or six feet wide. A few miles from the town flocks of gazelles and rock partridges are seen."

From the photographs we select the Gateway of Bushire. The personal photographs are those of individuals belonging to the force, or of Arabs who brought in supplies.



ARABS FOR THE SUPPLY OF THE CAMP OF THE PERSIAN FORCE.

We quote the following description of Bushire from Mr. Robert Binning's recently-published "Journal of Two Years' Travel in Persia, Ceylon, &c.":—"Bushire looks a miserable place. It is true I saw it under the most disadvantageous circumstances; for, in consequence of the revolt of its present ruler, the town was more than half deserted, and all trade and business at a stand; but at the best of times it can never look otherwise than a poor apology for a great commercial seaport town. Ships of any large size are obliged to lie in the roadstead, three miles from the town, in consequence of the reefs and sandbanks, which prevent any but small craft from entering the harbour. Abooshehr, or Bushire, stands at the end of a peninsula (the ancient Mesambria), ten miles or more in length, and three in breadth. The extremity upon which the town is built consists of a crumbling, stony formation; and the further portion, joining with the mainland, is low and swampy, being often overflowed by the sea. The town possesses no claim to antiquity. It was originally a small fishing village, and rose to importance during the last two centuries. With the exception of the Residency there is not a really good and comfortable house in Bushire. Most of the dwellings are built of a soft, friable stone, full of shells, like indurated marl; and some of brick, plastered with mud, or imperfectly whitewashed. The habitations of the poorer classes consist of kappars, or mere hovels, constructed of date-sticks and leaves, covered with mats made of the date-leaf, or of a long bulrush, called peezur, which grows in swampy soil. The kappar is so low that one cannot stand upright in it, except in the centre."

## MAJOR VINCENT EYRE, BENGAL ARTILLERY.

We cannot better illustrate the great events in India than by making our readers acquainted with the presentment of those who are gal-



MAJOR EYRE, BENGAL ARTILLERY.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

lantly fighting our battles in that distracted country. We are enabled by the compliance of his family with our request to present this week a Portrait of Major Vincent Eyre, of the Bengal Artillery, who had the good fortune on the 2nd August to succour the little band of beleaguered heroes at Arrah, and to retrieve the disaster which befel the force sent with the same object under Captain Dunbar. The reports of Major Eyre and of his brave coadjutor, Captain L'Estrange, of her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers, convey a vivid description of the gallant manner in which their little band of deliverers forced a passage through the mutineers, outnumbering them by about twenty-five to one, and totally routed them.

Major Eyre is the youngest son of Henry Eyre, Esq., a retired officer of her Majesty's army, and one of a family which has been always well represented in both the military and naval services. Major Eyre's particular branch of it has been for some years connected with Norfolk, though formerly more with Derbyshire. He received his education at Norwich, under the Rev. Edward Valpy, where he had for school-fellows, though senior to himself, the Rajah Sir James Brooke, the unfortunate Colonel Stoddart, and Brigadier Archdale Wilson, now commanding the force before Delhi. In the year 1828 he was appointed from Addiscombe to the Bengal Artillery, which distinguished corps he joined early in 1829, at the age of eighteen.

In December, 1840, Lieutenant Eyre received from Lord Auckland the appointment of Deputy Commissary of Ordnance at Cabul, and the duty was assigned him of conveying heavy ordnance for the first time by the route of the Khyber Pass. He reached Cabul with six iron siege guns and a large supply of military stores in April, 1841.

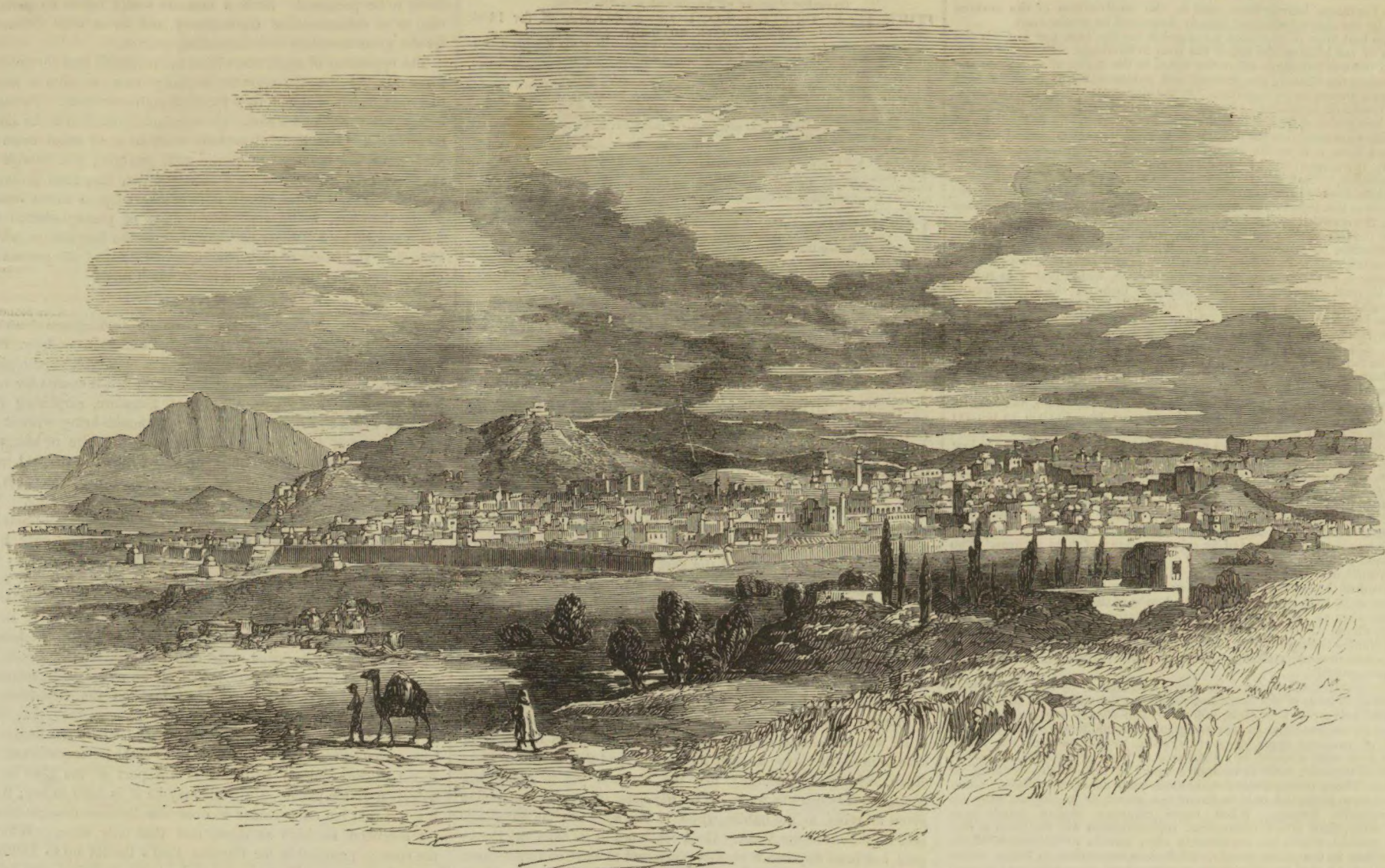
During the troubles which ensued towards the close of this year, and which ended, as is well known, in the entire destruction of our army there, Lieutenant Eyre, in addition to the duties of his appointment, served as a volunteer with the Horse Artillery on various occasions, and was present in several successful engagements with the enemy until he received a severe wound from a rifle ball, which deprived him of the use of one hand.

During the retreat of the army from Cabul, on the 6th January, 1842, Lieutenant Eyre, having been sent over by General Elphinstone to the camp of Mahomed Akbar Khan, became a prisoner in the hands of the Afghans, with his wife and child. The same son is now also an officer in the Bengal Artillery, and is among those who have at present escaped their intended fate, and are shut up in the fort at Saugor.

The history of the disasters and tragedies of Cabul—of the retreat and annihilation of our army, consisting of 5000 fighting-men, and 10,000 camp followers—and of the captivity of the small band who had become prisoners, and were delivered on the advance of General Pollock, in September, 1842, by the gallant promptitude of Sir R. Shakespeare—this history, penned by Lieut. Eyre himself, in prison, excited in England a lively sensation, and the volume passed through five editions in three months. Indeed, it is by this work, of which the style seemed to satisfy that intense interest which belonged to the subject intrinsically, that Lieutenant Eyre's name became more familiar with the public than those of others who equally did their duty at that trying time. The passages in his book relating to Eldred Pottinger, to Lieutenant Haughton, George St. P. Lawrence, and others, prove this sufficiently; and perhaps above all his three perilous journeys on parole, while in captivity as a hostage, to Jellalabad. The share of Colin Mackenzie in these deeds of glory and endurance should not be lost sight of behind the literary performance of his brother-officer, whom, in fact, he also greatly assisted in his history.

Captain Eyre received from Lord Ellenborough, in 1844, the command of a regiment of the Gwalior Contingent. He attained the rank of Major by the last general brevet: but lost his command in 1856, having come to England on medical certificate, after twenty-six years of uninterrupted service, and outstaid the allowed term of furlough, which is six months. To this stringent rule he may incidentally owe his preservation—the Gwalior Contingent having gone with the stream of mutiny. On his return, last December, he was appointed to the Artillery Battery which was posted in Burmah when the present revolt broke out. It was hurried to the scene of action; and Major Eyre, in command of a field force to which his battery contributed three guns, had the satisfaction of effecting what is, we think, the first success of this unalloyed kind that has occurred—we mean





TUNIS, FROM THE ROAD TO CARTHAGE.

the deliverance of a little band beset by mutineers. He designates Mr. Wake's defence of his house at Arrah as "almost miraculous." We have seen a letter from Major Eyre, written from the camp, in which he says: "I am now about to follow up the success by attacking the stronghold of the rebel chief—a very hazardous undertaking; but I hope, by God's blessing, to get through it creditably."

The telegram received on Sunday last states that the garrison at Arrah, after being relieved by Major Eyre, had safely reached Dinapore. The Major had subsequently attacked Koor Singh at Jugdespore: the rebel force had been broken.

## TUNIS.

(From the Sketch-book of a recent Tourist.)

TUNIS is one of the most ancient, the dirtiest, and the least savoury of all great cities to which the traveller wanders. Equally picturesque with

other Moslem capitals, it is far less cleanly. Piles of filth reek and rot in the countless corners of its tortuous streets, and black and noxious streams creep along outside its walls and through its suburbs in uncovered drains and ditches, which pollute all the surrounding air. It is situated partly on a gentle slope facing the east, and partly upon the level between the hills and the lake, which reaches to within 300 or 400 yards of its walls. The lake is nearly ten miles long and six wide, and in it is a small island, with a fort and quarantine station. It communicates with the sea by various channels; the entrance to it, for the light boats which alone can cross its shallow waters, being at La Goletta, the port of the capital, which is defended by two indifferent forts. The lake is only from three to four feet deep, and is the haunt of

thousands of flamingoes, who stand in its shallows, or fly along its shores. Tunis has an origin more distant in the cloudy past than even Carthage, and was probably the capital of King Tarbas, with whom Dido made the very *canny* bargain for a hide of land which poets have commemorated, but with whom, the same veracious authorities inform us, she declined to enter into any matrimonial arrangement. Though the city is of so old a date, there are no remains of antiquity in or about it; the materials of its ancient edifices, as well as others brought



STREET IN TUNIS.



MOSQUE IN TUNIS.



from Carthage, having been used in the construction of the modern city by the Arabs, who had utterly destroyed its predecessor.

The best view of the town manageable for the sketcher is from the slope of the hills on the left of the road to Carthage. The great straggling mass of buildings above the town, to the right of the View engraved, is the Casbah, the fortress and palace of the Beys in the days of their power and prosperity. On the slope below are many mosques and tombs of marabouts, crowned with domes; the level part of the city being almost destitute of them, as it comprises the Christian and Jewish quarters. On the summit of the hill beyond is one of the detached forts, and on its lower points are two large tombs of marabouts, the sides of the hill being covered with tombs of the Moslem population. This cemetery reaches up to the wall of the town. The great families have inclosures containing one or two more domed buildings over the founder or any renowned scion of their race, together with the crowded graves of its less distinguished members.

On the left of the view is the lake, with the landing-place, and its storehouses, projecting into the water. Tunis was defended by a battlemented wall with towers, which look as if a good kick would open a passage to the invader; and by the Casbah, which is now in ruins; but its real strength lay in the detached forts on the hills around. Though its position was naturally strong, it was constantly captured by its foes for the time being. Taken and retaken in each of the Punic wars, it suffered the same fate during the civil wars of Rome. In A.D. 439 it was taken by the Goths, in 533 by Belisarius, in 698 by the Saracens; shortly before the middle of the sixteenth century by Barbarossa, and four years after by Charles V., and several times it succumbed to armies from Algiers.

Its population, in the absence of any trustworthy data, can only be guessed at; probably, at present, it contains from 130,000 to 150,000 inhabitants, of whom between 30,000 and 40,000 are Jews, and upwards of 6000 Maltese, who all thrive pretty well by trade or work, as the law now makes but little distinction of creed in the treatment of its subjects, although both the Bey and the Moorish population here are more bigoted and fanatical than are the Moslems of any other country contiguous to the Mediterranean. In consequence of this feeling, no Christian is allowed to enter the mosques, many of which are large and handsome. The Jami-az-Zeitoun has a spacious court, paved with marble and surrounded by columns, many of them antique. The mosque of Side Yusuf, in the view of the street leading to the Casbah, is incrustured with inlaid marbles. The square minaret appearing at the end of the street is that of the great mosque in the Casbah, built about A.D. 1232, near which are the tombs of the Kings of Tunis. The bazaars are as full of bustle and as picturesque as such places are everywhere. Some are vaulted, some only partly roofed, with rafters and planks, through whose chinks bright gleams of light shoot across the sober shadow, striking brilliantly some mass of rich colour on a column or stall.

The pictorial effect of the bazaars is heightened by lines of painted columns in front of the shops and stalls—scarlet and green, in diagonal stripes, being the prevailing colours. The streets are crossed sometimes by single arches supported upon columns, sometimes by an extent of vaulting upon rows of columns, mostly antique, but which have been used without any reference to their proportions, and fitted with old capitals, with an entire disregard of size, height, material, or style. These covered ways sometimes have rooms over them, sometimes seem intended only to shade the street, or to act as supports to opposite houses. When these columns project much from the walls, they afford convenient resting-places for the piles of dirt and rubbish which the inhabitants seem unable to dispose of otherwise than in the public streets. Filth is an institution in Tunis, whose people think that its evil odours preserve them from fever and plague. Strange as it may appear, Tunis is a healthy place.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 18.—10th Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 19.—Dean Swift died, 1745. Kirke White died, 1816.  
TUESDAY, 20.—Battle of Navarino, 1827.  
WEDNESDAY, 21.—Battle of Trafalgar—Nelson killed—1805.  
THURSDAY, 22.—Lord Holland died, 1840.  
FRIDAY, 23.—Royal Exchange founded, 1667. Battle of Edgehill, 1642.  
SATURDAY, 24.—Edict of Nantes revoked by Louis XIV., 1685.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 24, 1857.

| Sunday. |    | Monday. |    | Tuesday. |    | Wednesday. |    | Thursday. |    | Friday. |    | Saturday. |    |
|---------|----|---------|----|----------|----|------------|----|-----------|----|---------|----|-----------|----|
| M       | m  | M       | m  | M        | m  | M          | m  | M         | m  | M       | m  | M         | m  |
| 2       | 10 | 2       | 25 | 2        | 40 | 3          | 10 | 3         | 25 | 4       | 10 | 4         | 25 |
| 3       | 10 | 3       | 25 | 3        | 40 | 4          | 10 | 4         | 25 | 5       | 10 | 5         | 25 |
| 4       | 10 | 4       | 25 | 4        | 40 | 5          | 10 | 5         | 25 | 6       | 10 | 6         | 25 |
| 5       | 10 | 5       | 25 | 5        | 40 | 6          | 10 | 6         | 25 | 7       | 10 | 7         | 25 |
| 6       | 10 | 6       | 25 | 6        | 40 | 7          | 10 | 7         | 25 | 8       | 10 | 8         | 25 |
| 7       | 10 | 7       | 25 | 7        | 40 | 8          | 10 | 8         | 25 | 9       | 10 | 9         | 25 |
| 8       | 10 | 8       | 25 | 8        | 40 | 9          | 10 | 9         | 25 | 10      | 10 | 10        | 25 |
| 9       | 10 | 9       | 25 | 9        | 40 | 10         | 10 | 10        | 25 | 11      | 10 | 11        | 25 |
| 10      | 10 | 10      | 25 | 10       | 40 | 11         | 10 | 11        | 25 | 12      | 10 | 12        | 25 |
| 11      | 10 | 11      | 25 | 11       | 40 | 12         | 10 | 12        | 25 | 1       | 10 | 1         | 25 |
| 12      | 10 | 12      | 25 | 12       | 40 | 1          | 10 | 1         | 25 | 2       | 10 | 2         | 25 |
| 1       | 10 | 1       | 25 | 1        | 40 | 2          | 10 | 2         | 25 | 3       | 10 | 3         | 25 |
| 2       | 10 | 2       | 25 | 2        | 40 | 3          | 10 | 3         | 25 | 4       | 10 | 4         | 25 |
| 3       | 10 | 3       | 25 | 3        | 40 | 4          | 10 | 4         | 25 | 5       | 10 | 5         | 25 |
| 4       | 10 | 4       | 25 | 4        | 40 | 5          | 10 | 5         | 25 | 6       | 10 | 6         | 25 |
| 5       | 10 | 5       | 25 | 5        | 40 | 6          | 10 | 6         | 25 | 7       | 10 | 7         | 25 |
| 6       | 10 | 6       | 25 | 6        | 40 | 7          | 10 | 7         | 25 | 8       | 10 | 8         | 25 |
| 7       | 10 | 7       | 25 | 7        | 40 | 8          | 10 | 8         | 25 | 9       | 10 | 9         | 25 |
| 8       | 10 | 8       | 25 | 8        | 40 | 9          | 10 | 9         | 25 | 10      | 10 | 10        | 25 |
| 9       | 10 | 9       | 25 | 9        | 40 | 10         | 10 | 10        | 25 | 11      | 10 | 11        | 25 |
| 10      | 10 | 10      | 25 | 10       | 40 | 11         | 10 | 11        | 25 | 12      | 10 | 12        | 25 |
| 11      | 10 | 11      | 25 | 11       | 40 | 12         | 10 | 12        | 25 | 1       | 10 | 1         | 25 |
| 12      | 10 | 12      | 25 | 12       | 40 | 1          | 10 | 1         | 25 | 2       | 10 | 2         | 25 |
| 1       | 10 | 1       | 25 | 1        | 40 | 2          | 10 | 2         | 25 | 3       | 10 | 3         | 25 |
| 2       | 10 | 2       | 25 | 2        | 40 | 3          | 10 | 3         | 25 | 4       | 10 | 4         | 25 |
| 3       | 10 | 3       | 25 | 3        | 40 | 4          | 10 | 4         | 25 | 5       | 10 | 5         | 25 |
| 4       | 10 | 4       | 25 | 4        | 40 | 5          | 10 | 5         | 25 | 6       | 10 | 6         | 25 |
| 5       | 10 | 5       | 25 | 5        | 40 | 6          | 10 | 6         | 25 | 7       | 10 | 7         | 25 |
| 6       | 10 | 6       | 25 | 6        | 40 | 7          | 10 | 7         | 25 | 8       | 10 | 8         | 25 |
| 7       | 10 | 7       | 25 | 7        | 40 | 8          | 10 | 8         | 25 | 9       | 10 | 9         | 25 |
| 8       | 10 | 8       | 25 | 8        | 40 | 9          | 10 | 9         | 25 | 10      | 10 | 10        | 25 |
| 9       | 10 | 9       | 25 | 9        | 40 | 10         | 10 | 10        | 25 | 11      | 10 | 11        | 25 |
| 10      | 10 | 10      | 25 | 10       | 40 | 11         | 10 | 11        | 25 | 12      | 10 | 12        | 25 |
| 11      | 10 | 11      | 25 | 11       | 40 | 12         | 10 | 12        | 25 | 1       | 10 | 1         | 25 |
| 12      | 10 | 12      | 25 | 12       | 40 | 1          | 10 | 1         | 25 | 2       | 10 | 2         | 25 |
| 1       | 10 | 1       | 25 | 1        | 40 | 2          | 10 | 2         | 25 | 3       | 10 | 3         | 25 |
| 2       | 10 | 2       | 25 | 2        | 40 | 3          | 10 | 3         | 25 | 4       | 10 | 4         | 25 |
| 3       | 10 | 3       | 25 | 3        | 40 | 4          | 10 | 4         | 25 | 5       | 10 | 5         | 25 |
| 4       | 10 | 4       | 25 | 4        | 40 | 5          | 10 | 5         | 25 | 6       | 10 | 6         | 25 |
| 5       | 10 | 5       | 25 | 5        | 40 | 6          | 10 | 6         | 25 | 7       | 10 | 7         | 25 |
| 6       | 10 | 6       | 25 | 6        | 40 | 7          | 10 | 7         | 25 | 8       | 10 | 8         | 25 |
| 7       | 10 | 7       | 25 | 7        | 40 | 8          | 10 | 8         | 25 | 9       | 10 | 9         | 25 |
| 8       | 10 | 8       | 25 | 8        | 40 | 9          | 10 | 9         | 25 | 10      | 10 | 10        | 25 |
| 9       | 10 | 9       | 25 | 9        | 40 | 10         | 10 | 10        | 25 | 11      | 10 | 11        | 25 |
| 10      | 10 | 10      | 25 | 10       | 40 | 11         | 10 | 11        | 25 | 12      | 10 | 12        | 25 |
| 11      | 10 | 11      | 25 | 11       | 40 | 12         | 10 | 12        | 25 | 1       | 10 | 1         | 25 |
| 12      | 10 | 12      | 25 | 12       | 40 | 1          | 10 | 1         | 25 | 2       | 10 | 2         | 25 |
| 1       | 10 | 1       | 25 | 1        | 40 | 2          | 10 | 2         | 25 | 3       | 10 | 3         | 25 |
| 2       | 10 | 2       | 25 | 2        | 40 | 3          | 10 | 3         | 25 | 4       | 10 | 4         | 25 |
| 3       | 10 | 3       | 25 | 3        | 40 | 4          | 10 | 4         | 25 | 5       | 10 | 5         | 25 |
| 4       | 10 | 4       | 25 | 4        | 40 | 5          | 10 | 5         | 25 | 6       | 10 | 6         | 25 |
| 5       | 10 | 5       | 25 | 5        | 40 | 6          | 10 | 6         | 25 | 7       | 10 | 7         | 25 |
| 6       | 10 | 6       | 25 | 6        | 40 | 7          | 10 | 7         | 25 | 8       | 10 | 8         | 25 |
| 7       | 10 | 7       | 25 | 7        | 40 | 8          | 10 | 8         | 25 | 9       | 10 | 9         | 25 |
| 8       | 10 | 8       | 25 | 8        | 40 | 9          | 10 | 9         | 25 | 10      | 10 | 10        | 25 |
| 9       | 10 | 9       | 25 | 9        | 40 | 10         | 10 | 10        | 25 | 11      | 10 | 11        | 25 |
| 10      | 10 | 10      | 25 | 10       | 40 | 11         | 10 | 11        | 25 | 12      | 10 | 12        | 25 |
| 11      | 10 | 11      | 25 | 11       | 40 | 12         | 10 | 12        | 25 | 1       | 10 | 1         | 25 |
| 12      | 10 | 12      | 25 | 12       | 40 | 1          | 10 | 1         | 25 | 2       | 10 | 2         | 25 |
| 1       | 10 | 1       | 25 | 1        | 40 | 2          | 10 | 2         | 25 | 3       | 10 | 3         | 25 |
| 2       | 10 | 2       | 25 | 2        | 40 | 3          | 10 | 3         | 25 | 4       | 10 | 4         | 25 |
| 3       | 10 | 3       | 25 | 3        | 40 | 4          | 10 | 4         | 25 | 5       | 10 | 5         | 25 |
| 4       | 10 | 4       | 25 | 4        | 40 | 5          | 10 | 5         | 25 | 6       | 10 | 6         | 25 |
| 5       | 10 | 5       | 25 | 5        | 40 | 6          | 10 | 6         | 25 | 7       | 10 | 7         | 25 |
| 6       | 10 | 6       | 25 | 6        | 40 | 7          | 10 | 7         | 25 | 8       | 10 | 8         | 25 |
| 7       | 10 | 7       | 25 | 7        | 40 | 8          | 10 | 8         | 25 | 9       | 10 | 9         | 25 |
| 8       | 10 | 8       | 25 | 8        | 40 | 9          | 10 | 9         | 25 | 10      | 10 | 10        | 25 |
| 9       | 10 | 9       | 25 | 9        | 40 | 10         | 10 | 10        | 25 | 11      | 10 | 11        | 25 |
| 10      | 10 | 10      | 25 | 10       | 40 | 11         | 10 | 11        | 25 | 12      | 10 | 12        | 25 |
| 11      | 10 | 11      | 25 | 11       | 40 | 12         | 10 | 12        | 25 | 1       | 10 | 1         | 25 |
| 12      | 10 | 12      | 25 | 12       | 40 | 1          | 10 | 1         | 25 | 2       | 10 | 2         | 25 |
| 1       | 10 | 1       | 25 | 1        | 40 | 2          | 10 | 2         | 25 | 3       | 10 | 3         | 25 |
| 2       | 10 | 2       | 25 | 2        | 40 | 3          | 10 | 3         | 25 | 4       | 10 | 4         | 25 |
| 3       | 10 | 3       | 25 | 3        | 40 | 4          | 10 | 4         | 25 | 5       | 10 | 5         | 25 |
| 4       | 10 | 4       | 25 | 4        | 40 | 5          | 10 | 5         | 25 | 6       | 10 | 6         | 25 |
| 5       | 10 | 5       | 25 | 5        | 40 | 6          | 10 | 6         | 25 | 7       | 10 | 7         | 25 |
| 6       | 10 | 6       | 25 | 6        | 40 | 7          | 10 | 7         | 25 | 8       | 10 | 8         | 25 |
| 7       | 10 | 7       | 25 | 7        | 40 | 8          | 10 | 8         | 25 | 9       | 10 | 9         | 25 |
| 8       | 10 | 8       | 25 | 8        | 40 | 9          | 10 | 9         | 25 | 10      | 10 | 10        | 25 |
| 9       | 10 | 9       | 25 | 9        | 40 | 10         | 10 | 10        | 25 | 11      | 10 | 11        | 25 |
| 10      | 10 | 10      | 25 | 10       | 40 | 11         | 10 | 11        | 25 | 12      | 10 | 12        | 25 |
| 11      | 10 | 11      | 25 | 11       | 40 | 12         | 10 | 12        | 25 | 1       | 10 | 1         | 25 |
| 12      | 10 | 12      | 25 | 12       | 40 | 1          | 10 | 1         | 25 | 2       | 10 | 2         | 25 |
| 1       | 10 | 1       | 25 | 1        | 40 | 2          | 10 | 2         | 25 | 3       | 10 | 3         | 25 |
| 2       | 10 | 2       | 25 | 2        | 40 | 3          | 10 | 3         | 25 | 4       | 10 | 4         | 25 |
| 3       | 10 | 3       | 25 | 3        | 40 | 4          | 10 | 4         | 25 | 5       | 10 | 5         | 25 |
| 4       | 10 | 4       | 25 | 4        | 40 | 5          | 10 | 5         | 25 | 6       | 10 | 6         | 25 |
| 5       | 10 | 5       | 25 | 5        | 40 | 6          | 10 | 6         | 25 | 7       | 10 | 7         | 25 |
| 6       | 10 | 6       | 25 | 6        | 40 | 7          | 10 | 7         | 25 | 8       | 10 | 8         | 25 |
| 7       | 10 | 7       | 25 | 7        | 40 | 8          | 10 | 8         | 25 | 9       | 10 | 9         | 25 |
| 8       | 10 | 8       | 25 | 8        | 40 | 9          | 10 | 9         | 25 | 10      | 10 | 10        | 25 |
| 9       | 10 | 9       | 25 | 9        | 40 | 10         | 10 | 10        | 25 | 11      | 10 | 11        | 25 |
| 10      | 10 | 10      | 25 | 10       | 40 | 11         | 10 | 11        | 25 | 12      | 10 | 12        | 25 |
| 11      | 10 | 11      | 25 | 11       | 40 | 12         | 10 | 12        | 25 | 1       | 10 | 1         | 25 |
| 12      | 10 | 12      | 25 | 12       | 40 | 1          | 10 | 1         | 25 | 2       | 10 | 2         | 25 |
| 1       | 10 | 1       | 25 | 1        | 40 | 2          | 10 | 2         | 25 | 3       | 10 | 3         | 25 |
| 2       | 10 | 2       | 25 | 2        | 40 | 3          | 10 | 3         | 25 | 4       | 10 | 4         | 25 |
| 3       | 10 | 3       | 25 | 3        | 40 | 4          | 10 | 4         | 25 | 5       | 10 | 5         | 25 |
| 4       | 10 | 4       | 25 | 4        | 40 | 5          | 10 | 5         | 25 | 6       | 10 | 6         | 25 |
| 5       | 10 | 5       | 25 | 5        | 40 | 6          | 10 | 6         | 25 | 7       | 10 | 7         | 25 |
| 6       | 10 | 6       | 25 | 6        | 40 | 7          | 10 | 7         | 25 | 8       | 10 | 8         | 25 |
| 7       | 10 | 7       | 25 | 7        | 40 | 8          | 10 | 8         | 25 | 9       | 10 | 9         | 25 |
| 8       | 10 | 8       | 25 | 8        | 40 | 9          | 10 | 9         | 25 | 10      | 10 | 10        | 25 |
| 9       | 10 | 9       | 25 | 9        | 40 | 10         | 10 | 10        | 25 | 11      | 10 | 11        | 25 |
| 10      | 10 | 10      | 25 | 10       | 40 | 11         | 10 | 11        | 25 | 12      | 10 | 12        | 25 |
| 11      | 10 | 11      | 25 | 11       | 40 | 12         | 10 | 12        | 25 | 1       | 10 | 1         | 25 |
| 12      | 10 | 12      | 25 | 12       | 40 | 1          | 10 | 1         | 25 | 2       | 10 | 2         | 25 |
| 1       | 10 | 1       | 25 | 1        | 40 | 2          | 10 | 2         | 25 | 3       | 10 | 3         | 25 |
| 2       | 10 | 2       | 25 | 2        | 40 | 3          | 10 | 3         | 25 | 4       | 10 | 4         | 25 |
| 3       | 10 | 3       | 25 | 3        | 40 | 4          | 10 | 4         | 25 | 5       | 10 | 5         | 25 |
| 4       | 10 | 4       | 25 | 4        | 40 | 5          | 10 | 5         | 25 | 6       | 10 | 6         | 25 |
| 5       | 10 | 5       | 25 | 5        | 40 | 6          | 10 | 6         | 25 | 7       | 10 | 7         | 25 |
| 6       | 10 | 6       | 25 | 6        | 40 | 7          | 10 | 7         | 25 | 8       | 10 | 8         | 25 |
| 7       | 10 | 7       | 25 | 7        | 40 | 8          | 10 | 8         | 25 | 9       | 10 | 9         | 25 |
| 8       | 10 | 8       | 25 | 8        | 40 | 9          | 10 | 9         | 25 | 10      | 10 | 10        | 25 |
| 9       | 10 | 9       | 25 | 9        | 40 | 10         | 10 | 10        | 25 | 11      | 10 | 11        | 25 |
| 10      | 10 | 10      | 25 | 10       | 40 | 11         | 10 | 11        | 25 | 12      | 10 | 12        | 25 |
| 11      | 10 | 11      | 25 | 11       | 40 | 12         | 10 | 12        | 25 | 1       | 10 | 1         | 25 |
| 12      | 10 | 12      | 25 | 12       | 40 | 1          | 10 | 1         | 25 | 2       | 10 | 2         | 25 |
| 1       | 10 | 1       | 25 | 1        | 40 | 2          | 10 | 2         | 25 | 3       | 10 | 3         | 25 |
| 2       | 10 | 2       | 25 | 2        | 40 | 3          | 10 | 3         | 25 | 4       | 10 | 4         | 25 |
| 3       | 10 | 3       | 25 | 3        | 40 | 4          | 10 | 4         | 25 | 5       | 10 | 5         | 25 |
| 4       | 10 | 4       | 25 | 4        | 40 | 5          | 10 | 5         | 25 | 6       | 10 | 6         | 25 |
| 5       | 10 | 5       | 25 | 5        | 40 | 6          | 10 | 6         | 25 | 7       | 10 | 7         | 25 |
| 6       | 10 | 6       | 25 | 6        | 40 | 7          | 10 | 7         | 25 | 8       | 10 | 8         | 25 |
| 7       | 10 | 7       | 25 | 7        | 40 | 8          | 10 | 8         | 25 | 9       | 10 | 9         | 25 |
| 8       | 10 | 8       | 25 | 8        | 40 | 9          | 10 | 9         |    |         |    |           |    |



possible that there can be any regular campaign—any positive stand-up fights—anything worthy to be called by the name of a battle. It can scarcely be otherwise than that the sepoys will melt away and disperse all over the country; and, truth to say, a new and very formidable difficulty will then arise. The mutineers will no longer bear even their present semblance to armies, but will be transformed into marauders, who will find a system which is known as Dacoitism ready to their hands, and they will require to be dealt with by a lighter kind of force than our grand "troops of position." The most agile cavalry, and an infantry which must out-guerrilla the most special guerrillas, will have enough to do in the work of extirpation. And after that, what? The reorganisation of our Indian Empire. No small task will be set before the statesmen of England for the next three years.

### THE COURT.

THE Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the youthful members of the Royal family, arrived at Windsor Castle last evening (Friday), from Scotland. Her Majesty and the Prince, with the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, left Balmoral on Wednesday morning at half-past eight o'clock, to visit the Earl of Aberdeen, at Haddo House. The Royal party travelled by the Desdieu to Ballater, and thence across the country by Talyland and Inverury, arriving at Haddo shortly after four o'clock. At the confines of the noble Earl's demesne the Queen was met by Colonel the Hon. Alex. Gordon, and nearly 500 of the Earl of Aberdeen's tenantry on horseback. Her Majesty was received at the entrance of the mansion by the Earl of Aberdeen, and conducted to the balcony overlooking the grand staircase, whence the salutations of those assembled to witness the Royal arrival were graciously acknowledged by the Queen.

On Thursday, at eleven o'clock, the Royal party left Haddo House on their journey southwards. They were joined by the younger branches of the Royal family at Aberdeen, and together reached Holyrood Palace the same evening.

Yesterday (Friday) the journey from Edinburgh to Windsor Castle was performed in admirable style in little more than twelve hours.

The last few days of the Royal sojourn in Scotland were fully occupied in visiting the delightful scenery in the vicinity of Balmoral.

His Excellency Count Kielmansegg, Hanoverian Minister at this Court, has arrived at the residence of the Hanoverian Legation, in Grosvenor-place, from a visit to his estates in Holstein.

His Excellency the Sardinian Ambassador has returned to town from the Continent, where he has been on leave of absence for some weeks past.

The Duchess of Inverness has quite recovered from the accident she received on her way to London from Brighton a few weeks since.

The Duke of Wellington has left town for Strathfieldsaye, Hants. The Duchess remains at Apsley House.

The Earl and Countess of Wilton have been honoured with the company of the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, during the past week, at the family seat near Manchester.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston are still at Broadlands, surrounded by a select circle.

Lord and Lady Harry Vane last week arrived in town from a tour of visits in Scotland. The noble Lord and her Ladyship have since left for their newly-purchased residence, Battle Abbey, near Hastings.

The marriage of Mr. Wilbraham Egerton, eldest son of Mr. and Lady Charlotte Egerton, of Tatton Park, Cheshire, to the Lady Mary Amherst, eldest daughter of Earl Amherst, took place at Montreal, near Sevenoaks, on Thursday.

### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE CONVOCATION OF THE PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY was adjourned on Friday week, under a commission from the Archbishop, until next month, but it is understood that no business will be transacted until the meeting in February next.

THE LORD BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL held his primary visitation of the Deanery of Gloucester in the Cathedral on Friday week. After the usual morning prayers the clergy proceeded to the space in front of the communion rails where seats had been provided for them, and the right rev. Prelate proceeded to deliver his charge.

THE BISHOP OF VICTORIA left England to return to the scene of his labours last week, going overland to Marseilles, in order to lessen the sea voyage, from which he suffers considerably, while his family, proceeding from Southampton, were to meet him at Malta.

THE BISHOP OF RIPON presided last week at the annual meeting of the Ripon auxiliary of the Society for the Employment of Additional Curates in Populous Places. The speakers were the Rev. T. Hedley, the Rev. H. Bennet, and the Rev. Edward Monro, of Harrow Weald.

THE SYNOD OF BISHOPS of the Scottish Episcopal Church have unanimously elected Bishop Terrot as Primus, in the room of the late Bishop Skinner.

THE SESSION OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London, Faculty of Arts and Laws, commenced on Tuesday, when Professor Greasy, A.M., delivered a lecture on "The Scientific and Practical Study of History."

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—The late John Disney, Esq., of the Hyde, Essex, to whom the University is indebted for the foundation of the Disney professorship of archaeology, and for the Disney collection of ancient marbles, has further shown his regard for this University, and his desire to promote his own favourite study, by bequeathing to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars the sum of £2500 Three per Cent Consols as an augmentation of the Disney professorship of archaeology for ever.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, in Lower Trammere, near Birkenhead, was consecrated on Saturday last by the Bishop of Winchester. This church, which, when completely finished, will hold upwards of 1000 persons, has been erected from the donations of the residents in the neighbourhood.

FELMERSHAM CHURCH has been recently reopened, after having undergone extensive restorations. It has had a new roof, new seats, and new windows. Some of the latter are of stained glass, the gifts of persons at Felmersham and neighbourhood. The floor has been raised and relaid, and improvements made in the churchyard. The expense of the work of restoration amounts to about £1300.

COLESHILL CHURCH, Warwickshire, a beautiful old fabric, and beautiful also for situation, is about to be restored, at the joint cost of the Vicar and his brother, Mr. Digby, of Sherborne Castle, in Dorsetshire, at an expense of £6000. There are to be no gorgeous pews for the rich, nor sittings near the door for the poor, but the pews are to be open and free, with cushions and hassocks in each.

THE CHURCH OF LLANFAIR-YN-EUBWLL, near Holyhead, has been reopened recently, after having undergone thorough repair and rearrangement.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*. The Rev. J. Bardsley to St. Ann, Manchester; Hon. and Rev. W. Byron to Stoke Talmage, Oxon; Rev. T. W. Carr to Loddington, Northamptonshire; Rev. J. E. Colyer to Fenny Drayton, Leicestershire; Rev. A. W. Hadden to Barton-on-the-Heath, Warwickshire; Rev. E. Lowe to Kilmaleshagan, diocese of Killala; Rev. G. Ridout to Sandhurst, Kent. *Vicarages*. The Rev. T. J. Freeth to Fotherby, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. Jones to Llanhaiadr-in-Kimmerch, Denbighshire; Rev. F. Porter to Yedingham, Yorkshire; Rev. P. W. Stork to Windermere, Westmoreland; Rev. P. H. Symonds to Withington, Herefordshire; Rev. W. G. Tozer to Burgh with Winthorpe, Lincolnshire. *Incumbencies*. Rev. W. R. Tilson-Marsh to St. Leonard-on-Sea; *Perpetual Curacies*. Rev. J. C. Browne to Netherthorpe, Worcestershire; Rev. J. M. Farrar to the New Church, Hampstead; Rev. R. Johnson to Llanelweth, Radnor; Rev. T. E. Jones to Egglestone, Durham; Rev. A. Mansell to Monasterevan, diocese of Kildare. *Curacies*. The Rev. W. H. B. Brickman to Earlham, Norfolk; Rev. H. Bunn to Tosside, Yorkshire; Rev. J. Charteris to Navan, diocese of Meath; Rev. F. Davis to St. Tudy, Cornwall; Rev. C. Foster to Tong, Yorkshire; Rev. W. H. Gurney to North Runciton, Norfolk; Rev. W. Hexter to All Saints, Lambeth; Rev. W. Holesgrove to Walton with Felixstow, Suffolk; Rev. A. J. Johnson to Mundley, Norfolk; Rev. A. A. Kempe to Wittersham and Brenzett, Kent; Rev. W. T. A. Little to Martley, Worcestershire; Rev. W. W. Martyn to Harland, Devon; Rev. W. H. Priestly to Brighouse, Yorkshire; Rev. J. J. Rev to Bradwell, Suffolk; Rev. W. Rothery to St. John's, Newton Aros, Cumberland; Rev. W. R. Villiers to Urchfont, Wilts; Rev. E. J. Villiers to Mosely, Worcestershire; Rev. G. Waddington to West Tytherley, Hants; Rev. R. Wright to St. John's, Kingston-upon-Hull. *Chaplaincies*. Rev. J. Gill to St. Michael's, Birmingham; Rev. E. D. Green to the House of Industry of the Chester Incorporation; Rev. T. H. Hawes to his Grace the Duke of Argyll; Rev. J. Milner to her Majesty's steamer *Wellington*.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE CROWN AND THE CITY.—At the Court of Aldermen, on Tuesday, the Lord Mayor said he thought it right to bring forward a little matter personal to himself as a breach of privilege. As was well known, the Crown had been in the habit of sending eight fat bucks annually to the Lord Mayor, but, although he had caused application to be made in the proper quarter, he had received none. Alderman Rose said that during his shrievalty, which had just expired, he had not received the bucks to which he was entitled. The Lord Mayor: And the Recorder tells me that he has not received his three. Alderman Copeland: They know that Aldermen are very fond of venison, and it is too bad to cut it off. This corporation, however, is in the habit of providing liveries for certain state officers, and I would suggest that, as they have stopped the venison, we should stop the clothes. The Lord Mayor: The Recorder has something to say on the subject. Recorder: I think it should be known that this is not a mere gift from the Crown, but an absolute right, for, formerly, the citizens of London had a right to hunt in the Royal forests, and, when that right was abolished, it was agreed that a certain quantity of venison should annually be presented to the City instead. This grave question has been (at the suggestion of the Lord Mayor) referred to a committee, who are to inquire into and report thereupon.

THE WESTMINSTER BELLS.—All the Westminster quarter bells are now cast. The notes are B, E (the octave above the great bell), F sharp and G sharp. The Bell weighs about four tons and the three others together a little more than four tons, so that the whole peal, including the great bell of nearly sixteen tons, weighs as nearly as possible twenty-four tons, as originally estimated. If the tower and the iron beams are ready for them they may be taken up in the course of the next month, and the clock is ready to follow them.

LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.—The second lecture of a course inaugurated by the People's Institute took place at Holborn Hall on Tuesday evening. These lectures, to which the people are admitted at 1d. per head, are designed to spread intelligence and to give amusement to the working classes. They are given gratuitously, and on the last and present occasion the room was fully attended. Mr. James Harvey, the chairman of the West London Union, having taken the chair, Mr. J. Hassell delivered the lecture. He illustrated the principles of the electric telegraph; exhibited various experiments in electricity, and explained the formation of the different batteries and their uses, as well as the system of telegraphing, by diagrams.

AT THE WALWORTH LITERARY INSTITUTION, on Tuesday evening, at the conclusion of a lecture delivered by the Rev. J. W. Watson, M.A., upon "labour," a testimonial and a purse containing one hundred and thirteen guineas, were presented to Mr. J. S. Noldwright, the hon. secretary, as a mark of the confidence of the members of the institution in that gentleman, and their esteem for him for his eminent services in the conduct of the institution, of which he was the principal promoter, fifteen years ago.

A WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTE has been formed in Hackney for the religious, intellectual, and social advancement of the working classes, by reading-room, library, lectures, and such other means as may be desirable, the whole to be conducted on unsectarian principles. A reading-room will be open every evening, except Sunday. Classes for reading, writing, arithmetic, singing, &c. will be conducted; and a course of lectures will be commenced immediately after the opening. Females will be admitted to the use of the library, lectures, and classes.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—At the meeting of City Commissioners of Sewers, on Tuesday, Mr. Deputy Christie in the chair, after the transaction of a good deal of useful but routine business, Dr. Letheby, medical officer, presented his report upon sanitary matters, in which he represented the health of the City to be in a satisfactory state, the number of deaths during the previous week having been only 55.

MR. THOMAS CRAWFORD, the eminent American sculptor, for many years a resident of Rome, died in London on Saturday last.

AT BOW-STREET, on Tuesday, Mr. Jardine gave judgment on the six summonses against printers in Holywell-street, whose books, prints, &c., were recently seized. He decided that the works were obscene, and ordered their destruction, a few only being excepted, on the ground that they were not sufficiently indecent to come within the meaning of the Act.

SUICIDE IN A POLICE CELL.—Early on Sunday morning Mrs. Helen Watson, wife of a barrister-at-law, hung herself in the prisoners' cell of the Fleet-street station of the City Police, where she had been placed the previous evening on the charge of being drunk and disorderly. The customary examination of her clothing was made, and every article which was thought could be used by the miserable woman to injure herself or others was taken away. Shortly after midnight, however, she was found by the gaoler in one of his periodical visits hanging by one of her stockings, which she had fastened round her neck, and then secured to the wirework which protects the windows. All attempts to restore life were fruitless. At an inquest held on the body evidence was produced to show that the unfortunate lady had been subject to fits of excitement, closely bordering on derangement, and the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

SUICIDE IN MARYLEBONE.—On Monday Mr. Robert Taylor, an old and wealthy inhabitant of this parish, residing in Cavendish-street, Portland-place (who had latterly suffered from great dejection of spirits) killed himself by cutting his throat with a razor.

SUSPECTED MURDER.—On Wednesday evening the body of a man was found in the Regent's Canal at Twig Folly-bridge, Bethnal-green. There were two large wounds in the neck, and several contusions on the face and body; the hands were also much bruised. The body had been in the water apparently about two days. On Monday morning last, about two o'clock, several persons living in the neighbourhood were aroused by cries of "Murder!" but were unable to learn the cause of the outcry.

EXPOSURE OF GOODS IN THE STREET.—At the Marylebone Police Court, on Monday, a female was convicted of stealing a piece of pork from the window of a cheesemonger in the neighbourhood. The facts of the case were of no general interest; but the magistrate said he would not allow the prosecutor his expenses, and that he would adopt the same course in all cases where goods were exposed in the street for sale, which threw unnecessary temptation in the way of the necessitous.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 690 boys and 678 girls, in all 1368 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1397. The deaths registered in London last week were 993. In the ten years 1847-56 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1007. A woman in Wandsworth was poisoned by mussels. Among the persons whose deaths are returned for the week four who stand highest in the point of longevity are all widows, two of whom had attained the age of 90 years, one 91 years, and the eldest is a centenarian, whose reputed age is 102 years: the death of the last occurred at 23, Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell.

A DESIGN for a mural monument has just been selected by the Countess Poulett, to be erected in the church on the estate at Hinton St. George, Somerset, in memory of the children of the present Earl Poulett, the last of whom, it will be remembered, died but very recently. It consists of a figure, to be executed (nearly life-size) in white marble, of Resignation under Bereavement—one foot resting upon a plinth, which is inscribed with the words, "Not my will, but Thine be done!" indicating the support derived from the promises of the Word of God. Beneath, with suitable architectural details, will be arranged the inscription-panels; the whole forming a very classic monument, which has been designed, and now being executed, by Mr. Physick, sculptor, of Allsop-terrace, London.

MR. GLADSTONE, M.P. (according to the *Liverpool Chronicle*) is engaged in a translation of Homer's "Iliad" into English verse.

M. SOYER, last week, had a narrow escape from being killed—his horse throwing him and dragging him several yards by the stirrup. M. Soyer, although confined for some days to his bed through the severe injuries he received, is, we are happy to learn, rapidly recovering.

A WORD FOR WOMEN.—A New York paper has the following:—"Some of the papers are lecturing women upon extravagance in dress, and advising them to retrench, especially during the present financial difficulty. Doubtless there are many cases of unwarrantable extravagance in this way; but do people ever consider that two or three glasses of brandy and half-a-dozen regalias indulged in daily by a man, to say nothing of five and ten dollar dinners, amount to more in a year than would be required to dress a woman up to the full requirements of fashion? Much of this talk about the extravagance of women is nonsense. They are almost universally careful, and many a trader would to-day have been safe and sound if he had listened to the prudent counsels of his wife, rather than the reckless promptings of their folly to other shoulders, but it is rather too much to charge a commercial revulsion like this upon one's wife and daughters."

PLAYING WITH LUCIFERS.—On Saturday afternoon last a fire broke out at Charlton-on-Otmoor, near Bicester, which caused the destruction of a considerable amount of property. It was occasioned by some children at play with lucifer-matches in Mr. Dodwell's barn. They were making a fire, which soon extended to the loose straw in the barn, and the building was quickly in flames. The fire then caught a barn and a small haystack in Mr. Rogers's premises, then spread to Miss Osborn's farm, where a barn and contents were consumed. In the meantime the straw in Mr. Clement's yard, on the other side of Mr. Dodwell's barn, ignited; this communicated to his rickyard; and all were soon in a blaze. Adjoining this farm were three small ricks, the property of Thomas Hoperatt and his son, which also caught fire.

### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE alarming intelligence respecting the health of the King of Prussia has been followed by bulletins of a grave character, and his Majesty's condition is evidently one which warrants the deep anxiety that has been manifested on all sides. The Royal family have been summoned around him, and ominous phrases used at the King's last illness by the physicians are being recalled to the memory of the Court. But the latest announcements appear to be of a more hopeful nature than those preceding them.

Her Majesty's Scottish holiday has terminated. The Queen has visited the Earl of Aberdeen, and been received with much enthusiasm by his Lordship's neighbours. The Earl, if political discussion formed any part of the programme for the entertainment of his Royal visitors may have seen fit to express his thankfulness that he is spared the awful responsibilities of the war succeeding to that which drove him from office. He may also have remarked, of course without bitterness that there is great advantage in being "a popular man;" for Lord Palmerston is receiving, in the crisis, every support and assistance, while nothing could persuade the country, in the outset of the Crimean struggle, to believe that her Majesty's late entertainer was in earnest, or doing a single thing worthily. With some general hope that all might end well, whether her Majesty were to be proclaimed Empress of Hindostan or not (a contemporary is positive that such is the case), the noble Earl might then propose the next recreation provided in the *carte*.

The very interesting series of meetings at Birmingham for the promotion of social science affords some intellectual reading, somewhat refreshing in this troublous time when battle and murder are the staple of our news. The veteran Lord Brougham, vigorous as ever, inaugurated the congress in an excellent address, and was followed by Lord John Russell, Lord Stanley, Lord Goderich, Sir John Pakington, and others who have devoted themselves, practically, to the social improvement of the masses, disregarding alike the bugbears of theological terrorism and the quack theories of innate perfectibility. The speeches, generally, have been marked by good sense, and it is impossible but that good should result from the congress. The address of that accomplished scholar, Mr. Arthur Helps, was specially good. He dwelt upon the "tremendous ignorance" of every body in regard to sanatory and other vital questions, and, alluding to the rejection of the very useful Lodging Houses Bill of last Session, he described Mr. Cox, M.P. for Finsbury, who opposed the measure, as "steeped in ignorance to the very lips." The Birmingham congress has at all events conferred its diploma upon this gentleman. Law amendment, punishment, workhouse improvement, education, reformatories, and the transfer of land were among the subjects discussed, and it will be seen, therefore, that the labours of the members were of the most practical character.

We shall do little more than refer to a repulsive investigation which is occupying much public attention. A mutilated body has been found in a carpet-bag under Waterloo-bridge, and there is an utter absence, at present, of any clue either to the identity of the individual or to those who are supposed to have been the murderers. The inquiry has called out singular testimony to the mysteries of London, by bringing forward nearly a dozen persons, each seeking some relative who has mysteriously disappeared. The body was headless, and two heads have been tendered, and neither the one required. Such facts set men thinking upon the amount of unknown crime that exists in our enormous and overgrown metropolis—our province of houses.

When people have admired the four beautiful pinnacles crowning the Victoria tower, whose "richness has now crept skywards," as far as it is to go, they glance across to the gay and glittering clock tower, and note that on the very topmost weathercock is perched the tiniest looking "crow's nest" in the most fearfully dangerous-looking situation, and they pay a shuddering compliment to the gallantry of the Ordnance surveyors. There they look down, and observe that where the clock should be is still a screen of wood-work, with a window slit or so in it (one disc, however, being partially exposed), and then, bringing the eye down the beautiful shaft, they give a dissatisfied glance at Big Ben, resting in elephantine magnitude at the foot of his future home. Such folks will be glad to know that progress has been made towards furnishing the tower with its clockwork and music. The quarter bells are all cast, and the makers announce, with a sort of quiet sarcasm, that if the tower is ready the bells are. The splendid clock has long been going most satisfactorily at Mr. Dent's. So that there seems a chance that the hours wasted in the next Session may be read upon the illuminated dials of the tower, and registered by the hammer blow upon Messrs. Warner's grand bell.

The honour of America is satisfied. Mr. Ten Broeck has won the Cesarewitch with the mare Prioress. She won it after a double struggle; for in the first contest three horses were so close that the judge decided it a dead heat, and the trio of champions had to measure their strength again. This time Prioress won capitally by a length and a half, and nothing since Bunker's Hill can have done so much to vindicate American supremacy. And, as the victorious animal was ridden to glory by an English jockey, we hope the unsportsmanlike suspicions entertained, or at least professed, by some of the New York journals, lest aristocratic jealousy should prevent the Republican horses from getting fair play, will be effectually dispelled.

A single line from the announcements of the Indian Relief Committee will show how England has been stirred by the tidings from the East: "Subscriptions already advertised, £119,000." It is also matter of congratulation that the Committee did not see their way to allowing the Government to have the administration of the fund, as politely proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Considering the extremely economical way in which the finances of the country are managed, the courtesy and celerity with which applications to the Executive are met, and the certainty that the right sum, to the last shilling, always goes to the right man, if a Government official be paymaster, it is extraordinary that the Committee did not hasten to hand over a charity fund to such management; but "confidence is a plant of slow growth," especially in the bosoms of people who have had experiences in Circumlocution.

THE NIGHTINGALE FUND.—In reply to a letter inquiring "What has become of the large sum collected for the purpose of erecting a memorial of the services of Miss Nightingale," Mr. S. C. Hall says that the money collected—amounting to £41,851 7s. 4d. (since augmented by other subscriptions)—was on the 20th of June paid into the hands of five trustees, appointed by Miss Nightingale to receive it. They invested the sum in Government securities, bearing interest. Unhappily the state of Miss Nightingale's health does not, as yet, enable her to apply that fund to the purpose for which it was raised, and for which purpose alone she consented to receive it—"to establish an institution for the training, sustenance, and protection of nurses and hospital attendants." A report, accompanied by a balance-sheet of receipts and expenditure, has been published by direction of the committee.

THE Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and the Princess Clementine, his wife, with their children, have arrived at Brussels from England.



SKETCHES FROM MANILLA AND HONG-KONG.



"OUR STREET" AT MANILLA DURING A FLOOD.

(By our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

August 2, 1857.

You good people in the "far west" must have almost forgotten the existence of us Celestials in the all-absorbing interest of the Indian

insurrection. We are flourishing, nevertheless; and have by no means melted under the tropical sun; *au contraire*, we are as lively as ever. However, in the absence of exciting news, let me ask you—did you ever complain of damp in England? If so, you labour under

a great delusion; and if you would just step over here during our rain you would acknowledge yourself mistaken. You would probably find a nice little crop of mushrooms and other fungi growing upon the surface of your varnished boots and your dress-coat exhibiting a



FATIGUE DRESS.

PETITE TENUE.

OFFICER.

SAPPER (FULL DRESS).

MUSICIAN

MARCHING DRESS.

SENTINEL IN TOWN.

PHILIPPINE NATIVE INFANTRY.



## SKETCHES FROM MANILLA AND HONG-KONG.

rather greenish hue, and emitting odours generally associated with your notions of a cellar near a river. Such are a few of the items connected with the rainy season in the tropics generally; but when you have rain descending in perpendicular torrents for ten days and nights without intermission, accompanied by crashing thunder, flashing forked lightning, and roaring winds, with the addition of a flood like that we had at Manilla at the beginning of July, you may say you have seen bad weather, and not till then. I never shall forget how the Indians enjoyed it, laughing all day long up to their waists in water, and taking great pleasure in wetting any Chinamen that came near them. We used to swim in the streets; but it was cold pastime. We sat at our window all day sketching; then a boatful of girls and men going to the cigar manufactory would pass; then another boat of Spaniards out for the day, wet through and shivering, but supremely happy. Our house was in a miniature ocean, three feet of water in the shallowest places.

We walked out to see what was doing, though minus shoes and stockings, and in quaint costumes; or we amused ourselves paddling canoes. We had an English neighbour opposite, and we used to call on each other in the water. But rain, like other things, comes to an end, and so our old sun came out in glorious blaze, and turned our mud into dust in a very short time. As the troops have gone to India, and as the Celestial war is postponed, I would call the attention of the "old folks at home" to the Manilla Native Infantry, as being splendid soldiers for China. They are all anxious to go, and every Indian thinks himself a match for six Chinamen. They are strong, hardy, temperate fellows, drinking water and eating rice; they could stand the climate well. You see by the Sketch from life that I send you what kind of looking men they are, and how admirably the dress of the man in the inverted washing-basin is adapted to fighting in the sun. Every soldier, when in action, wears the salacotte, made of bamboo, with generally a white cover-



"SOIREE MUSICALE" AT MANILLA.

ing. It is a splendid hat for the sun. How convenient it would be to have a few regiments of these Indians, so close to China, as they do not belong to caste as our Indians do! It is worth considering; at all events, we could form an Indian legion from the Philippines. The neatness of their barracks and their cleanliness next the Dutch; every soldier has a neat trunk with his clothes, above that his knapsack, salacotte, and cartouche-box, one above the other, with the number of the regiment and his own number marked upon it. At the end of the room are two washhand-stands, with brass basins for ablutions; in the middle instruments for cleaning and arranging the guns; halfway down the side the guns are piled round the picture of the patron saint of the company. Each room contained 100 soldiers; there was not a speck of dirt to be seen; blue curtains excluded the glare, an open window admitted the breeze; everything was in beautiful order and in its place.

Attached to these rooms were the private rooms of the sergeants, with writing materials, &c. Next was the band-room. The walls were hung with questions on the principles of music. Every music-desk has a neat brass lantern; and the instruments were kept in a glass case scrupulously clean. A few boards, on stands when used, and taken off when not used, serve for tables, and can also make very capital roofs at night. These tables are put up, at the sound of the drum, in a moment. The soldiers eat standing, and only use their fingers. The meal being over, the table is taken off its legs, and put up against a wall or trees. They have no incumbrance in the shape of beds, as they sleep on mats, like all good people do in the Philippines. I think these men would be very economical soldiers for our purpose. The officers, of course, are Spanish. Their dress is very neat—a dark blue tunic, single-breasted, white "pants," and neat kepi. The full dress of the sapper, I think, is very neat. The soldier with the black pot wears a cap like some of the French soldiers, and is dressed in fatigue dress of brown holland.



CHINESE NURSEMAIDS ON THE PARADE-GROUND, HONG-KONG.



COUNTRY NEWS.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD AND MR. GLADSTONE ON INDIA.

On Monday the annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was held at Chester; and in the evening a second meeting in furtherance of the same object, took place. At both the Bishop of the diocese presided; and the announcement of the expected participation of the Bishop of Oxford and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone lent to the occasion an increased interest. The meetings were held in the Music Hall.

The Rev. Canon Blomfield proposed the first resolution, which recognised the claims of the society upon Christian benevolence.

The Bishop of Oxford seconded the resolution, and spoke at great length on the beneficial results of missionary labours in all parts of the world. He contended that it was our duty not to give up India, but to hold it to hold it for God—to hold it for the benefit of the native races—to hold it that, by our holding it, we may be able to proclaim the name of His Son, and the reign of His Spirit, and the evangelisation and the regeneration of the races of man (Applause).

The resolution was passed, and the morning meeting closed with a prayer.

At half-past seven in the evening the Music Hall was again filled with a respectable and numerous assembly, who were desirous of hearing the claims of the society advocated by Mr. W. E. Gladstone, M.P. The right hon. gentleman delivered a speech of great earnestness and power on the crisis in India. He viewed the Indian insurrection as a Divine judgment, and as teaching the nation a lesson of humility. He would not then enter into the question of the government of India, although he admitted that "measures had been undertaken there without a shadow of justice, and which were a perfect scandal to English history." He declared, however, that it was the duty of England to retain her hold upon India; that we had undertaken a solemn trust, which we were bound to discharge to the "glory of God and the benefit of these his creatures." He asserted that, while the Government of India should be separated from all practices by which it may be implicated in the acknowledgments of false religions, it should likewise establish "perfect freedom and toleration of opinion." He urged, moreover, a strict adherence to morality of conduct on the part of the European residents in India, and an avoidance of unjust and unnecessary wars. He condemned the spirit of vengeance which had been evoked at home. The passions of those whose duty it was to suppress the rebellion "did not require to be inspired and influenced by missives sent from hence."

The right hon. gentleman concluded his address as follows:—

"My Lord Bishop, it is indeed a tremendous responsibility which we incur, if we feel it—that is, the Divine will and purpose of our standing and our power in India; but, on the other hand, it is a glory—a noble career which may be opened to England, if our duty shall henceforward be fulfilled. It is impossible to measure—I don't say the augmentation of political power which England may derive from her Indian dominions—I for one do not believe that that is the greatest benefit which attaches to it—but it is impossible to measure the real honour and the substantial glory of communicating to so vast a portion of mankind the blessings of civilisation and religion. In the appeal made to-night on behalf of this society, I would seek to interest you not alone by passing the resolution now in my hands—I know you will pass it without a dissenting voice—but by resolving each and every one of you, in your different spheres, to aid as far as may be in promoting the advancement and civilisation of the human race, and, above all, to promote the dissemination of that one transcendent gift to man, the Gospel of our God and Saviour."

The Rev. Mr. Welch, of Liverpool, seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously passed.

Thanks were voted with acclamation to the Lord Bishop, and after prayer the meeting separated.

THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION AT MANCHESTER.

The last days of the Exhibition have been very remarkable. According to arrangement the Exhibition is to close finally to-day (Saturday), monster trains have this week been bringing great crowds to Manchester to see the pictures. On Tuesday (the last shilling day) 27,000 paid for admission at the door, the largest number of paying visitors on one day since the Exhibition opened. The committee arranged to make an admission charge of 2s. 6d. on the last four days, in order, no doubt, to keep the building from being overcrowded; and as they were bound to abide by their pledge, appeals have been made to them to continue open for a day or two next week, at a small admission, in order to afford the working classes a final opportunity of examining the works of art.

**EAST KENT ELECTION.**—At a meeting last week of the Liberal electors of East Kent. Mr. Rice, late M.P. for Dover, was the chosen candidate for the vacancy caused by the retirement of Sir E. Dering. He, however, declined the honour, feeling sure that it was impossible to resist single-handed the return of Mr. Deedes. He would, however, take the field at a general election. It is therefore probable that Mr. Deedes will obtain the seat.

**THE REPRESENTATION OF GREENWICH.**—The proceedings in bankruptcy against Mr. Townsend have been annulled. He has been saved by the exertions and purses of his constituents, who subscribed a fund to pay the claims of his more pressing creditors. He has again met his constituents at Greenwich, and has thanked them for the confidence reposed in him.

**THE CANTERBURY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION** held its 18th anniversary meeting on Friday week, at Maidstone, in the College School-room. There was a very large attendance of the nobility, clergy, and gentry of the district. The chair was taken by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who stated that a large measure of success had attended the operations of the society, 110 schools having been built through its instrumentality. A more industrial training was strongly urged by the speakers, and the necessity of religious instruction accompanying and permeating education was fully enforced.

**THE MAYOR'S OYSTER FEAST AT COLCHESTER.**—The annual Corporation banquet, at which real "natives" form the staple article of consumption, is likely (says the *Essex Herald*) to be on a more hospitable scale even than the banquet which celebrated the close of the former mayoralties of Henry Wolton, Esq., as his worship intends sending out between 300 and 400 invitations to the Corporation and his friends, to attend his feast at the Townhall on the 20th inst.

**DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO STUDENTS OF SCHOOLS OF ART.**—On Friday evening there was a large company assembled at the Manchester Townhall, to witness the first distribution in the provinces of the prizes to the students in the schools of art to whom national medals have been awarded. Earl Granville, K.G., presided, and distributed to about eighty students certificates which will entitle them to the silver medals that are not yet ready for distribution. The chairman made a long and able speech, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. Edmund Potter, Mr. Redgrave, the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, M.P., the Rev. Canon Richardson, and Mr. Bazley.

**ORANGE SOCIETIES IN IRELAND** have been discountenanced by the authorities. A letter, of which the following is the pith, has been received by the Marquis of Londonderry, as Lord Lieutenant of the county Down, from the Lord Chancellor:—"Intending the rule to be of general application, I think it right to ask from every gentleman the assurance that he is not, nor will, while he owns the commission of the peace, become a member of the Orange Society. I think it right to inform your Lordship that, in expressing the foregoing opinions and determination, I do so with the entire concurrence of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant."

**BOOK-HAWKING ASSOCIATION.**—A meeting of the clergy and laity of Liverpool was held last week at the Savings-bank, Bold-street—the Bishop of Chester presiding—for the purpose of establishing a Book-hawking Association for the distribution of Bibles, Prayer-books, and wholesome and healthy secular books among the rural population of South-West Lancashire. A number of resolutions, establishing the society and organising the requisite machinery, were adopted, and the Bishop of Chester was appointed President.

**GALLANT RESCUE.**—On Thursday week a woman attempted to drown herself and child, aged seven years, in the River Ribble, at Preston. She was seen to throw herself into the river by a ship carpenter, named James Fisher, who was at work at a short distance from the spot. This noble fellow, who is an expert swimmer, and has saved thirteen or fourteen persons from drowning, plunged into the river, and by great exertions (for a high tide was running out strongly) succeeded in bringing the unfortunate woman to land alive, and then returned for the child, whom he also saved. Fisher already wears the medal of the Royal Humane Society.

**THE GALWAY ELECTION INQUIRY** has disclosed a degree of corruption scarcely to be exceeded by the most corrupt constituency in the worst times.

**ONE OF THE NORTH SHIELDS POLICE**, who had been remarked for his great vigilance in apprehending drunken men, and had got the name of "an active officer" in that respect, was last week committed to the lock-up for robbing a drunken sailor of his purse. Jack awoke from his debauch, and found "the active officer's" hand in his pocket.

**THE REV. DR. LIVINGSTONE IN LIVERPOOL.**—This celebrated traveller addressed a public meeting, called by the African Association, in the Cotton Sales-room, on Tuesday afternoon. The Mayor, Francis Shand, Esq., presided. After a brief introduction from the Mayor, the rev. doctor at considerable length detailed his travels in South Africa, his experience of the different tribes, and urged the development of the vast resources of that continent. The president of the African Association, T. B. Horsfall, Esq., M.P., in a few practical remarks moved, and Christopher Bushell, Esq., vice-president, seconded, a vote of thanks to Dr. Livingstone, which was carried by acclamation and duly acknowledged. A vote of thanks to the Mayor, proposed by the Rev. Dr. Raffles, and seconded by the Rev. H. McNeile, D.D., concluded the proceedings.

**THREE PRIVATES OF THE COUNTY LIMERICK MILITIA** have been committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter—viz., beating to death Sergeant Salmons, of the 3rd Regiment, Buffs, during a riot at Limerick.

**A COLLISION OF TWO PASSENGER-TRAINS** took place on Wednesday between Pyle and Port Talbot, on the South Wales Railway—one child being killed on the spot, twelve persons having their limbs broken, and two-thirds of the passengers in both trains receiving injuries more or less severe.

**DOUBLE MURDER, AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER.**—On Saturday last a man named Millar, a herdsman in the employ of H. Skrine, Esq., of Warleigh House, about three miles from Bath, murdered a fellow-servant named Border and his wife. Millar, for some time previous to the introduction of Border to the house of Mr. Skrine, paid his addresses to the woman who afterwards became Border's wife. After Border's engagement in the family, however, a coldness existed on the part of the female towards Millar, the courtship ended, and shortly afterwards she became the wife of the murdered man. This caused a jealousy on the part of Millar, which, however, it was hoped, was by this time forgotten, and on Saturday evening the married couple paid a visit to the house of the disappointed lover, when the herdsman made a rush at Bowie and his wife and stabbed them, so that they shortly afterwards died. The murderer then endeavoured to put an end to his existence with the same weapon. He lies at his own house, in charge, in a very dangerous state. At an adjourned inquest on the bodies, held on Tuesday, the jury brought in a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Thomas Millar.

**EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE ON THE SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.**—The goods train which left Southampton at 8.45 on Friday night (last week) for London arrived at Basingstoke just before midnight, and whilst in the act of taking in water the boiler burst with a loud explosion, blowing into the air the engine-driver and fireman, who were instantaneously killed. The engine-driver (Reuben Thurgood) was thrown a distance of forty yards, and the body fell upon the verandah of the station. It was not mutilated to any extent, but was bleeding profusely. The fireman (Henry Farnall) was thrown a distance of nearly sixty yards, the body presenting a shocking spectacle. There were several porters and policemen on the spot at the time, but none of them were injured. An inquest was held at Basingstoke on the following day, and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned.

**COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.**—The Butterley Company's New Colliery, at Ripley, Derbyshire, has been the scene of a series of explosions, by which about fifteen persons were much injured. On Monday, the 5th inst., an explosion took place, when two men were severely burnt. On the following day the ground bailiff, Mr. John Smith, went down the pit to ascertain the state of the workings, and, while going round for this purpose, the gas ignited and burnt one poor fellow very badly. Mr. Smith himself was also burnt, but not seriously. Early on Friday morning another and more fearful explosion took place, by which nine men and two boys were severely burnt. One of the sufferers has since died, and serious fears are entertained for the lives of some of the others. Some idea may be formed of the severity of the fire from the fact that a new suit of flannel which one of the sufferers wore was completely burnt to a cinder on his body, and a pony afterwards brought up the pit presented a most frightful appearance, having been literally roasted alive.—About two o'clock on Wednesday morning an explosion occurred at a pit belonging to the Messrs. Charlesworth, at Higham, near Barnsley. The shock soon brought a number of men belonging to the pit to the spot, who, on descending, under the guidance of Mr. Ainsworth, the agent, found the fireman lying insensible close to the stables, whilst all the horses, nine in number, were killed. Luckily, Wednesday—the day of humiliation—being intended to be kept as a holiday, the usual number of nightmen were not in the pit.

**A DARING ROBBERY** was committed on Monday morning in the pawnbroking establishment of Mr. Bain, Broad-street, Aberdeen. The property stolen consists of 29 gold watches, 34 silver watches, 200 rings, 20 watch-chains, and about £6 in money; the whole amounting, probably, to nearly £300. The thieves ascended to the top of the house—a four-story one—adjoining the pawn establishment, opened the door of a padlocked garret there, got out at the skylight, then slid down the slates to a flat-leaded portion of the building (the scratches made by their shoes being very distinct), clambered up a division wall to get on to the roof of Mr. Bain's house (which is also flat and leaded on the top), tore off some slates and wood from the side of a projecting attic-door, and thus, being able to withdraw the bolt, were within the pawn establishment. Being a very old building, this is one of the most intricate places possible to conceive, yet the burglars managed most adroitly to pick their way through trapdoors and winding stairs till they came to the office, where they extracted the money and part of the goods. They then proceeded to the lower floor, and reached the sale-shop, admission to which they obtained by cutting out a round hole in the door by means of a boring-brace, with a bit large enough to admit a man's arm. Here they got the gold and silver watches, and retraced their steps to the flat roof of the house, where they very coolly picked and arranged their booty—a quantity of the less valuable rings, &c., being left lying in their cases at the top of the house. In getting from the one balcony to the other, the robbers had to pull themselves up by a rope fastened to some woodwork, on the top of the higher house. This rope they left behind them. The thieves were heard by two women opening the padlocked door talking to each other inside, and quitting again three hours afterwards. The women were, however, so terror-stricken that they were quite unable to rise and venture an alarm.

**FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.**—An up train from Enniskillen to Dublin, on Saturday last, came into collision with a car on the rails near Carrigan, three miles from Derry, which forced it off the line. The fireman fell off the engine and was cut in pieces by the carriages passing over his body. The driver was also killed, but the passengers sustained but few injuries.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 14, 1857.

| Day.   | Barometer at 9 A.M. (88 feet above the sea, reduced to 30 in. and corrected for temperature and reduced). | Highest Temperature. | Lowest Temperature. | Adopted Mean Temperature. | Dry Bulb at 9 A.M. | Wet Bulb at 9 A.M. | Dry Bulb at 3 P.M. | Wet Bulb at 3 P.M. | Direction of Wind. | Amount of Cloud. (0-10). | Rain in Inches. |
|--------|---|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Oct. 8 | 29.015  | 57.5                 | 47.2                | 52.0                      | 53.1               | 52.4               | 55.3               | 55.3               | SE.                | 10                       | 0.470           |
| " 9    | 29.255  | 56.0                 | 42.4                | 50.2                      | 52.9               | 51.3               | 53.2               | 50.5               | W. or NW.          | 10                       | 0.016           |
| " 10   | 29.740  | 60.1                 | 42.2                | 52.8                      | 53.7               | 50.7               | 59.3               | 52.6               | WNW.               | 8                        | 0.170           |
| " 11   | 29.873  | 62.9                 | 47.2                | 54.6                      | 53.7               | 53.7               | 59.6               | 57.5               | S.                 | 10                       | 0.000           |
| " 12   | 30.134  | 63.1                 | 51.9                | 58.6                      | 59.5               | 59.0               | 62.5               | 61.4               | SW. S.             | 6                        | 0.000           |
| " 13   | 30.243  | 63.2                 | 47.8                | 57.1                      | 58.4               | 57.6               | 62.1               | 60.9               | S.                 | 10                       | 0.000           |
| " 14   | 30.198  | 61.8                 | 41.8                | 54.8                      | 53.7               | 53.7               | 61.5               | 57.2               | NE.                | 0                        | 0.000           |
| Means  | 29.780  | 60.7                 | 45.7                | 54.2                      | 55.3               | 54.1               | 58.9               | 56.5               |                    |                          | 0.556           |

The range of temperature during the week was 22 degrees. The weather was unsettled and stormy on the day and night of the 9th. At 4 p.m. the barometer stood at 28.769 inches (corrected and reduced to 32 deg.), which is the lowest which has occurred for some time. Rain was falling during the day and evening, as likewise on the nights of the 9th and 10th. Heavy dews and fogs have been prevalent. Lightning was noticed at 10h. 30m. p.m. of the 10th, and a few faint meteors were seen on the nights of the 13th and 14th. The sky has been much overcast. A fog prevailed at midnight of the 14th. J. BREEN.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION. Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

| DAY.   | DAILY MEANS OF       |                         |            |                    | THERMOMETER.     |                         | WIND.              |                    | RAIN in 24 hours. |
|--------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
|        | Barometer Corrected. | Temperature of the Air. | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity. | Amount of Cloud. | Minimum read at 10 A.M. | Maximum at 10 P.M. | General Direction. |                   |
| Oct. 7 | 29.311               | 53.4                    | 50.3       | 90                 | 10               | 41.4                    | 60.5               | ESE. SSE.          | 363.003           |
| " 8    | 29.874               | 52.3                    | 51.5       | 97                 | 10               | 49.8                    | 60.3               | SW. W.             | 442.827           |
| " 9    | 29.445               | 50.7                    | 46.5       | 87                 | 6                | 44.7                    | 53.8               | S. W.              | 248.172           |
| " 10   | 29.811               | 51.9                    | 46.1       | 82                 | 4                | 44.2                    | 59.5               | WSW.               | 169.950           |
| " 11   | 29.978               | 56.2                    | 52.2       | 87                 | 10               | 48.3                    | 59.8               | SE. SSW.           | 64.245            |
| " 12   | 30.166               | 58.8                    | 50.7       | 83                 | 6                | 55.2                    | 65.6               | SSE. SSW.          | 106.022           |
| " 13   | 30.225               | 57.3                    | 54.7       | 91                 | 7                | 52.8                    | 63.4               | ENE.               | 79.001            |

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m., and 2h., 6h., and 10h. p.m. on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the Tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

AMONGST the subscribers to the Indian Fund in the Bath list is the Rev. W. A., who gives, as the "one moiety of the winding up of a lawsuit," a donation of £362.

The one in marching dress is all in blue cotton; the knapsack is of white cotton, capable of containing much or little. They all wear white spats over their shoes. Their feet are very small.

But how shall I describe in glowing colours Ty-ping-Shan—the St. Giles of Hong-Kong, or the Escolta, by moonlight? Ty-ping-Shan is decidedly picturesque in an artistic point of view, containing as it does the refuse, the scum, of China; but, as there is a price on our heads, the study of that interesting locality becomes less fascinating. Far more interesting is a walk down the Escolta at Manila. The Escolta is the principal street of Binondo, Manila. There we can admire the industrious Chinamen in safety: some cobbling, squatted on the ground before their little tables; a small waxed wick in a kind of bowl, supported by a stand, containing the light. A pair of large blue trousers is generally the extent of clothing they indulge in; the never-failing cigar is in their mouth—and you have the China shoemaker. Further down are very swell shops. The carcel has supplanted the little wick lamp. John Chinaman is dressed in spotless white; his head is nicely shaved, and his hair is tied in a knot, for Manila Chinamen rarely wear tails. He has a "number one" counter; his shop is a pattern of neatness, and brilliant with the bright sayas (skirts of dresses) of the native women, and may be a few elegant señoritas and señoras purchasing the latest-imported crinolines in which to figure in the "Lanceros" at the next ball. The comet not having burnt the world on the 13th of June, the beauties of Manila set to work frantically at the "Lanceros," without which novel dance no ball can possibly take place. Every band plays the "Lancers;" every small urchin whistles the "Lancers;" people are buried to the tune of the "Lancers;" for the Indians have peculiar notions of burial music. The other day I heard the "Post-horn Galop" splendidly played; and, thinking it a "jollification," looked out of the window, when to my surprise I saw the village band stepping out, followed by—a dead child! dressed out sumptuously, the mourners looking remarkably happy. When they came back two small boys had gone into the bier for a lark, as happy as kings. In church they play the liveliest tunes imaginable. I don't think any Indian ever felt unhappy or anything could make him feel so. But I have forgotten: we were in the Escolta, admiring John's productions; we will return, leaving the ladies purchasing, and will walk up towards San Anton. It has been dark since six p.m.; the moon is shining brightly; the street is full of natives in shirts of every colour, and striped like zebras, only perpendicularly. The Chinamen, sitting on the forms at their shop-doors, smoking, and ever waiting till the last for customers. Dark-eyed betelnut girls are at the corners, the flickering light of their cocoanut lamps producing splendid effects of light and shade. Further on is a gambling-room: surrounding a common wooden table is a picturesque group of men and women staking great sums at various games of hazard, the dim light giving them almost a fantastic look, their brown faces absorbed in the game, the heads of jet-black hair, with a bright-coloured handkerchief tied round them; more shops, more Chinamen, till we get into town, where serenades have taken the place of money-making, and the air is filled with the sounds of the guitar and flute. In town the serenaders have splendid bands, and music is heard in almost every house, all the windows being open, and the inside of the rooms being visible you can recognise any of your friends from the street, and step up where you like. How different in Hong-Kong, where at eight at night the streets are deserted, save now and then a solitary Chinaman, with his paper lantern, or an Englishman returning home! The dusky-looking policeman, armed with a loaded musket, is seen in every part of the town. Not a sound is heard; it is like a town of the dead; you go into the club, a few officers are playing at billiards; into the reading-room, everybody is reading. The only amusement is eating and drinking, and that never stops. I pity the poor soldiers, for they will drink and get fevers, and will lay it to the climate. This is remarkably fine, as some splendid specimens of humanity in Hong-Kong testify.

*Our Street during the Flood* was sketched from our door in San Anton. You would not think it a street; the sketch shows what the nipa houses are like, built entirely of bamboo and leaves, and the rooms all being about eight or ten feet above the ground. This would be a good plan for huts in China for the troops; they are impervious to rain, which swells the leaves, so the more it rains the drier they keep. When the dwellers under tiled roofs had their rooms soaked the people under nipa were quite à l'abri; no one in the Philippines ever lives on the ground floor, so that fevers are, I may say, unknown. Since they have in Hong-Kong taken to the upper stories, and planted plenty of plaintain-trees, which absorb malaria, it has become quite a different place for health. The Chinamen can easily build these huts, as they have built some for the Madras infantry at Hong-Kong, but these are not high enough off the ground.

The *Soirée Musicale* is in a back shop near Manila. The Chinamen having closed for the day, and it being Sunday, think that "music hath charms," and are accordingly indulging; an Indian is admiring the harmony: the old gamecock is roosting in a niche in the wall; the pale ale-bottle does not contain anything drinkable, but the tea-pot is well filled, and the cigar renders the harmony complete in every sense of the word.

I have sketched a few *Nursemaids at Hong-Kong*: the British children, as usual, overdressed, and taught the use of crinoline at an early age. Even in China you see we have perambulators. Coolie is indulging in a quiet whiff. The gentlemen in chintz mitres are Parsees, without whom Hong-Kong would not look itself. In the distance part of the barracks is visible. I have a peculiar predilection for this spot in Hong-Kong. It is very amusing to gossip with these girls—their Anglo-Chinese is delightful.

**LORD ST. LEONARDS** has addressed a letter to the *Times* impugning the truth of Archbishop Cullen's statement, that Roman Catholic funds collected during the late war had been exclusively applied to the use of Protestant institutions, in a manner subservient to proselytising purposes. He says, most distinctly—"That in distributing relief no question ever arose as to the religious persuasion of the claimant, except so far as to make the mode of payment as agreeable as it might be to the recipient. But, while religious belief forms no element in the claim to relief, due regard has been paid to the religious feelings and education of the Roman Catholics." The Duke of Norfolk has replied, reiterating the Archbishop's statements, and calling for an inquiry into the expenditure of the money; whereupon Lord St. Leonards rejoins—"That the manner in which the sums entrusted to the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund have been dealt with, as far as they have been finally appropriated, is already before the public; but the Royal Commissioners will, no doubt, reassemble before the meeting of Parliament, when your Grace's letter to me can be brought under their consideration."

The Irish representative Bishops for 1858 are the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, and the Bishops of Cashel, Derry, and Limerick.

The East India Company have advertised for tenders for 20,000 hogheads of pale ale and porter, to be sent to Bengal for the use of the British soldiers.

The family of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria is about to furnish a consort for the Crown Prince of Naples: the lady is sister to the Empress of Austria.

ACCOUNTS of the 9th inst. state that the Queen of Naples is asiously indispose



## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &amp;c.

THE publication, by some Curll of the day, of Mr. Croker's will—recently proved in Doctors' Commons—would not add a new terror to the horrors of death. It is the will (and we have read it) of a wise man of the world, who only allows the law to effect for him what he cannot effect for himself. He indulges in no declaration of faith, but proceeds at once to business, and business only. There is not a single legacy; he gave his legacies in his lifetime; and there is nothing to indicate that he was anything more than a gentleman with some property in Gloucestershire; the right of presentation to a living in Surrey; and possessing personal effects worth under ten thousand pounds. His "papers and manuscripts" he leaves to the "care and discretion" of his executors and trustees—Sir George Barrow, Mr. William Pennell; Mr. Edward Giffard, of the Admiralty; and Mr. Mayor, of the Irish Bar. What the papers consist of we have not heard. It is said that he has not left a Diary; but that his Correspondence is entire; and his "Notes" of many transactions in which he took a part: of many conversations wherein his voice was heard with respect; and of many interviews at which he was present, are life-like and important. The "Conway Papers"—of which we have heard so much, and from which we could gain but little (Walpole ransacked them)—have been returned to the Marquis of Hertford. The "Sussex Papers" might find their way with advantage to the British Museum. Mr. Croker talked seriously at one time of presenting them to that suitable repository. Mrs. Croker will, probably, consult Sir Frederick Madden on the subject, and carry out her husband's intentions.

We can see the good effects of the temporary British Portrait Gallery at Manchester—and of Lord Stanhope's permanent Portrait Gallery in London—in the old curiosity-shops of Wardour-street and other London localities famous for old pictures, old books, and even old clothes. The windows of dealers are rife with portraits—some desperately bad, others not genuine, but with here and there a head that carries its own stamp of truth. With the interest thus evinced prices of course have risen, and counterfeits unhappily increased.

A pleasant rumour reaches us from Manchester—that the guarantees for the Art-Treasures Exhibition will not be called upon even for a single sixpence. As the time for closing draws nearer, the interest increases, and the attendance is becoming more than remunerative. In fact, within the last fortnight the "take" at the doors has been prodigious; and those who shook their heads at it as a pecuniary success admit with a smile that they are glad to be mistaken.

It is with reluctance we recur to the Jerrold correspondence respecting the "In Remembrance" money; but, having chronicled what has hitherto been done, it is right to state that what we surmised was the case has proved true. When Mr. Blanchard Jerrold wrote his first letter he was not aware of Messrs. Bradbury and Evans' claim upon his father's estate. And now let this unpleasant correspondence end. Mr. Dickens and the committee have rendered an essential service to the family of their friend, and the family will not prove ungrateful.

Mr. Albert Smith has returned to London from a visit to Vesuvius. We have just seen the following letter from Naples:

Albert Smith has been passing some days in Naples and the neighbourhood, collecting materials for his performances in the Egyptian Hall. On Saturday, Sept. 26th, he ascended Vesuvius, together with a party; and doubtless the British public will, later in the season, be greatly diverted with the varied incidents of the trip. A few days afterwards he visited the Blue Grotto in the Island of Capri, and, whilst lingering on the island, we are inclined to believe, collected rich materials for future amusement. Vesuvius, we may add, is now in a state of eruption, and, whether near or at a distance, presents a grand spectacle to the eye. Professor Palmieri, the Director of the Observatory on the mountain, is inclined to think it not improbable that there may be a tremendous explosion, as a series of eruptions have been taking place for upwards of a year. At present, lava is boiling and pouring over the sides of each of the two craters, which have been formed in the centre of the grand crater, now filled up. From one of them showers of red-hot ashes and stones are thrown up at intervals of a minute and a half, and the noise which they make is little short of an engine blowing off its steam. Mr. Albert Smith left Naples for London on Saturday, Oct. 3.

Saturday, the 31st, will give us the first number of Mr. Thackeray's new story, "The Virginians." Critics who cannot be mistaken assure us that it will be a trade hit, that Mr. Thackeray has seldom been greater—his strength lying in quiet situations, without seeking for effect.

An east-end house is to give us before the year is out a work on India that will be read universally at this juncture. It is called "Nineteen Years of a Soldier's Life in India." The hero of the book is the late Captain Joseph Cunningham, of the Bengal Engineers. Author of an able book, "The History of the Sikhs." Captain Cunningham served in almost every part of Bengal, and his story (an eventful one) is told by his own letters to his father and brothers in England.

In art little or nothing is doing. The hammer is silent in the sculptor's studio, and even colourmen complain that business is flat.

## NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

This new association, founded on the model of the British Association for the Advancement of Science for the purpose of considering the best means of promoting the welfare of the people, and the advancement of the interests of reformatory institutions, was inaugurated on Monday, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Lord Brougham, assisted by a number of well-known friends of the movement.

In his opening speech the noble President described social science as altogether free from metaphysical speculation or philosophy, and referred simply to the ordinary laws that govern men's habits. His Lordship appeared in excellent health, and read his speech with great animation.

The assembly was afterwards addressed by Lord John Russell, who moved a resolution to the effect that the association be now formed. This was seconded by the Right Hon. W. Cowper; supported by G. M. Hill, Q.C., and carried.

The sections were arranged in the following order:—  
First Department: Jurisprudence and Amendment of the Law.—President, Lord John Russell.  
Second Department: "Education"—President, Sir J. Pakington.  
Third Department: "Punishment and Reformation"—Presidents, Recorder Hill, Q.C., and Mr. Adesley, M.P.  
Fourth Department: "Public Health"—President, Lord Stanley.  
Fifth Department: "Social Economy"—President, Sir Benjamin Brodie.

We deeply regret that our space will not allow of more than the programme of the different days' proceedings:

TUESDAY.—The five departments in jurisprudence and amendment of the law, education, punishment and reformation, public health, and social economy, met in the Queen's College, Paradise-street. In the evening a source was held in the Townhall, under the presidency of the Mayor. On this day the Council of the Birmingham and Midland Institute opened the theatre of the new building by the presentation of an address to Lord Brougham, and by the distribution of prizes to the students of the Institute.

WEDNESDAY.—The departments met in the Queen's College at eleven o'clock a.m. In the evening conversation at the Society of Artists, Temple-row, at 8.30. Members of the association, and holders of 10s. tickets, admitted free. On this day, in addition to the above, His Worship the Mayor gave a grand banquet, at Dec's Royal Hotel, to the Corporation and members of the association, and the distinguished noblemen and gentlemen now in Birmingham.

THURSDAY.—The departments met in the Queen's College, at eleven o'clock a.m. In the evening a public meeting was held in the Townhall, in aid of the reformatory movement; supported by the National Reformatory Union, and the Reformatory and Refuge Union.

FRIDAY.—A general meeting was held in the theatre of the Institute, Paradise-street, for the purpose of receiving a report from the general committee, and for the transaction of other business of the association.

## PENCIL SKETCHES.

MADE ON THE DAY OF HUMILIATION FOR THE WAR IN INDIA,  
OCTOBER 7, 1857.

A PAIR and gentle English girl.

The daughter of an ancient race,  
With many a silken tendril-curl  
Around the beauty of her face,  
Is standing, lost in happy dreams,  
Upon a garden terrace-walk,  
Where the pure lily, on its stalk,  
Meet emblem of the maiden seems.

The wind blows freshly out at sea,  
The ship rides on with speed increased;  
She bears a noble family  
From England to the sultry East.  
The father talks in manly tone,  
And cheers the child that on him leans;  
Behind them fade their native scenes—  
Before them lies the wide unknown.

Another clime—another land—  
The foreign air is hot and still;  
The dusky servants silent stand,  
And wait their gentle lady's will.  
Her limbs recline in languid rest,  
While, from the window of her room,  
She sees the distant mountains loom,  
With thunderclouds upon their crest.

A cry of anguish and alarm—  
A struggle with a brutal slave—  
The flash of swords—the whirling swarm  
Of bullets slaughtering the brave.  
She sees her noble father fall;  
She sees her sister hacked and torn;  
Her terror will not let her mourn—  
A sense of fright has conquered all.

Upon a low and wretched bed,  
Beside her, the destroyer sleeps;  
She raises her distracted head—  
Recoils—remembers—shudders—weeps!  
And, groping through the friendly shade  
To reach a sword that lies apart,  
She drives it to the villain's heart,  
And falls herself upon the blade.

Now, who that hears this tragic tale  
But glows with passion and with shame?  
Who would not go forth, stern and pale,  
To wreak revenge with sword and flame?  
I hear a wild exciting cry  
That rings along from east to west—  
"Come out, come out, and quell the pest,  
And crush the enemy, or die!"

A burning kindles in my brain,  
My heart within me melts away,  
I feel the fancies are not sane  
That with so dire a theme could play.  
Ah, me! Poor souls! Oh, would that I  
Could join the ranks and fight for them!  
Could feel the foe both root and stem!  
Could crush the enemy, or die!

Oh, we have erred; yes, we have erred,  
Or this would never have been so.  
God never would have said the word,  
And plagued us with such bitter woe,  
Unless—But hush! The secret way  
That leads from evil up to good,  
By man is never understood;  
We cannot see—we dare not say.

But let us one and all arise,  
And show that we are Christ's indeed,  
And win the heathen from the lies  
Which Satan builds upon their creed.  
Let Justice in her rage sublime  
Root up the evil from the earth!  
Let truth, and love, and faithful wor  
Live in us through the coming time.

W. W. O.

## MUSIC.

THE REUNION DES ARTS commenced its winter season on Monday evening, at the rooms in Harley-street. The object of this society would appear, from its title, to embrace the fine arts generally; but in its management it is almost entirely confined to the cultivation of music. Its members and subscribers belong to the musical profession, or are amateurs of that art; and its meetings, for the most part, consist of chamber concerts, often of a classical and interesting kind. It is conducted by an honorary committee, which includes the names of Benedict, Ernst, Gollmick, Holmes, and several other eminent artists; and the manager of the concerts is Mr. C. Goffrie. All the most distinguished vocal and instrumental performers, residents in or visitors to London, appear at these concerts; and the music is always worthy of a tasteful and cultivated audience. On Monday evening the spacious and elegant rooms in Harley-street were filled to the doors with a fashionable assemblage. The principal instrumental pieces were: a trio, by Schmidt, for the piano, violin, and violoncello, played by Messrs. Gollmick, Goffrie, and Paque; a quartet of Haydn, performed by Messrs. Goffrie, Day, Witt, and Paque; one of Ernst's violin solos, played by Mr. Day; and a solo on the violoncello, played by M. Paque. Miss Therese Jefferys, a very promising young singer, sang Mozart's beautiful air from "Figaro," "Dove Sono," very well indeed; but committed the great mistake of using English words instead of the original Italian, to the great detriment of the music. Madame Borchardt (who made her first appearance with great success at one of the Philharmonic concerts last season) sang several pieces with great effect; and Herr Richard Deck, who is newly arrived in this country, made a great impression by the fine quality of his powerful bass voice, and the energy of his style. The whole concert was exceedingly agreeable and satisfactory.

AT THE LYCEUM "The Crown Diamonds" and "Maritana" continue to draw excellent houses. The next novelty, we understand, will be Balfe's comic opera, on which he is assiduously employed, and which has already been put in rehearsal.

THE MONDAY EVENING CONCERTS FOR THE PEOPLE, which have been carried on during the last two seasons, are about to be resumed at St. Martin's Hall. From the first annual report of the committee, just issued, it appears that these concerts have been very successful in so far as regards the attendance of the public, no less than 50,000 persons having been present during the year ending in May last; but the expenditure has exceeded the receipts by more than £200. The committee accordingly appeal to the public for such support, by means of subscriptions, as may render this praiseworthy entertainment self-supporting; and we hope that this support will not be withheld.

OUR celebrated singer, Miss CATHERINE HAYES, was married last week to Mr. Bushnell, a highly respectable American gentleman. Mrs. Bushnell's marriage, we are glad to hear, will not deprive the public of her great talents as an artist: for, after spending the winter in Italy, it is her intention to return to England in the spring, to resume the exercise of her profession.

THOUGH the autumn season is almost at an end, yet the PROVINCIAL TOURS still continue. A fresh party, organised by the indefatigable Mr. Heale, is about to start next week. Its principal members are Mr. Sims Reeves, Madame Gassier, Madame Borchardt, and Mr. Tennant.

THE ORATORIO SEASON recommences next week with a performance at St. Martin's Hall of Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," under the direction of Mr. John Hullah. The principal soprano part has, we observe, been intrusted to Mlle. Maria de Villar, who made so favour-

able an impression last season in Rossini's "Stabat Mater;" the contralto to Miss Palmer; the bass to a young and rising artist, Mr. Allan Irving; and the tenor to Mr. Oldershaw, a gentleman who has attained considerable success in the provinces, but who appears on this occasion for the first time before a London audience.

JULIEN'S CONCERTS.—These favourite concerts commence on the 20th of the present month at her Majesty's Theatre. Jetty Treffitz, the *lieder-sangerin par excellence*, and whose "Trab, trab," gained her a well-merited popularity, has been secured. We learn that the great maestro is in full force, and has composed several new works.

THE PARIS ITALIAN OPERA opened as usual on the 1st of this month. The piece was the "Trovatore," by no means so well cast as it has usually been in London. The principal performers were Mmes. Stefanone, Mmes. Nantier-Didié, Mario, and Graziani. The performance was somewhat coldly received.

M. GOUNOD, the Parisian composer—known in this country by his opera, "Sappho," performed at the Royal Italian Opera, and by several sacred compositions, produced by Mr. Hullah, at St. Martin's Hall—has suddenly become insane, and is an inmate of a private lunatic asylum.

## THE THEATRES, &amp;c.

HAYMARKET.—On Tuesday Miss Amy Sedgwick made her appearance in a second character, that of *Neighbour Constance*, in Knowles' truly charming play of "The Love Chase," but which has not been performed at this theatre for eight years. In honour of the occasion, Mrs. Marston, of Sadler's Wells, had been requested to assist with her inimitable representation of the *Widow Green*, and her engagement gave not only strength but additional attractiveness to the cast. The veteran actress was enthusiastically received, and her performance was the subject of universal admiration. Since Mrs. Glover the *habitués* of the West-end theatres have seen nothing so natural yet so perfect and complete in all artistic qualities. Miss Sedgwick's *Constance* is decidedly good, and demonstrates that her acting possesses an amount of impulse for which on her previous debut the critic was reluctant to give her credit. With a large share of art there is no doubt a fund of earnestness and vigour in her nature which will enable her to attain distinction. With a more manageable voice, and less appearance of artificiality in her general style, she would speedily become a popular favourite. Such talent and judgment as she undoubtedly possesses would win their way against greater personal difficulties, and must always command critical appreciation. Miss Sedgwick was much applauded by a numerous audience, and, together with Mrs. Marston, received at the conclusion of the play a well-deserved ovation.

PRINCESS.—True to his promise, Mr. Charles Kean reopened this theatre on Monday, and was enthusiastically greeted by a large and fashionable audience. The reader who has perused our previous account of the redecoration will readily imagine that the general effect of the theatre was lively and pleasing. Numerous were the points of interest: the splendid allegorical ceiling, illustrative of the arts, music, painting, and the drama, in groups well conceived and effectively coloured; the memorial panels on the proscenium recording the manager's Shakespearean triumphs; and the fantastic adornments of the dress and upper box circles. All these inventions do credit to the talent of Mr. Kuckuck, by whom they have been directed. But we must also claim special praise for Mr. Telbin, whose drop-scene, with its painted curtains, its ample arch, and its statue of Shakespeare, justly commanded immense applause. We need hardly add that the play performed on the occasion was the celebrated "Tempest." Great as was the commendation we bestowed upon this revival last season, we cannot avoid expressing now yet greater admiration. So much facility has been gained in the working of the scenery and machinery, and so much improvement is perceptible in the performance of the characters, the natural result of repetition, that we may now assign, without fear of contradiction, the highest possible rank to the whole performance. Mr. Kean has deserved well of his audience; and he justly received many testimonials of their esteem and applause during the evening. The season has been nobly inaugurated, and we hope that it may become signally celebrated, as we have no doubt it will, for its length and its importance.

OLYMPIC.—A change of performance is about to take place at this theatre, in consequence of the provincial engagements Mr. Robson entered into before he succeeded to the management. The season up to the present has been most successful. "The Lighthouse," "Mansueto," and "The Subterfuge" have continued to draw very crowded houses. We understand that a new comedy, called "Leading-Strings," is to be performed on Monday next. The author is a Mr. Troughton, who produced a very successful piece at the Haymarket during the engagement of Mr. Macready.

## STATUE OF THE POET MOORE.

THIS statue was designed for the Moore Testimonial Committee, in Dublin, by a namesake of the poet, Mr. Christopher Moore, sculptor, of Howland-street, Marylebone. The inauguration took place on Wednesday, for which the following was the programme of the arrangements:—The statue of Thomas Moore will be inaugurated in Dublin by the Right Hon. the Earl of Charlemont on to-morrow (Wednesday), the 11th October, 1857, at one p.m. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has signified his intention of being present. The Lord Mayor and Corporation have accepted the invitation of the committee, and have arranged to be present in their robes, and with their officers of state. Space in the vicinity of the statue will be inclosed, with seats reserved for the subscribers to the testimonial and their friends. The committee will assemble at the base of the pedestal at a quarter before one o'clock p.m., to receive the Lord Lieutenant, the Lord Mayor and Corporation, and other official personages invited on the occasion. By permission of the Colonel and officers of the 1st Royal Dragoons, the band will be in attendance, and play selected airs from Moore's Irish Melodies, to commence at half-past twelve o'clock. We shall give further details in a later edition.

## BOGNOR, SUSSEX.

ONE of the most agreeable of the small bathing-places, and which lies upon the Sussex coast, is the market-town of Bognor, situated near the peninsula of the Selsey, and sheltered from the north winds by the chain of hills known as the South Downs. It owes its rise, about the year 1785, to Sir Richard Hotham, a merchant of London, who erected the earliest buildings. Prior to this it was but a small village, inhabited only by labourers and fishermen; but from the salubrity of the air, the eligibility of the extensive beach for bathing, and its romantic views seaward and landward, it has become a fashionable summer and autumn resort and bathing-place. It has its inns, baths, libraries, subscription and assembly rooms, a seaside promenade, entitled "The Steine," and, to those who prefer quiet to the excitement of a watering-place with a population of tens of thousands, Bognor presents a delightful marine retreat. "Bognor Rocks," the original designation of the place, are only conspicuous at low water, and extend outward two miles in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth. The view of the ocean is here singular. Parry, in his rambling book on the district, describes it "so completely shut in by projections of land, a few miles to the east and west, that it might be taken for a private lake belonging only to the inhabitants of this vicinity." A few miles west of Bognor is the promontory of Selsey, forming the opposite extremity of the spacious bay, which is terminated by Beachey Head to the east.

Bognor has been honoured with the visits of Royalty. It was a favourite resort of the late Princess Charlotte, who has bequeathed a memorial of her benevolent nature in a school founded by her Royal Highness for fifty girls. The late Princess Augusta was also a liberal patroness of Bognor.

A few of the parishes adjacent possess literary interest. At West Breston is buried Selden, the great legal worthy, born at Chelvington; and at Felpham, not far from Bognor, is the burial-place of Dr. Cyril Jackson, Dean of Christchurch; and of Hayley, the poet, whose epitaph is from the pen of Mrs. Opie. To these objects of interest may be added Goodwood Park, Petworth House, and Arundel Castle, which lie in the neighbourhood, at easy distances.

Bognor was one of the latest places to retain its crack four-horse coach, now superseded by railway communication: it is four miles distant from the Woodgate station of the Portsmouth branch of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

We have referred to the mildness of the air upon this coast; in connection with which we may state that a few days since several locusts were caught in the village of West Tarring, near Worthing.



## NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

## THE INNER AND MIDDLE TEMPLE.

## THE GRAVE OF GOLDSMITH.

IN the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for October 3, in describing Dr. Johnson's neighbours and the Temple, we chronicled the removal of Goldsmith to this older abode of law and literature, which is now the poet's last home, where "poor Goldy" lies without a single stone over his remains. While admiring, a short while ago (says our Artist), the beautiful forms and proportions of the old church, from which all the monuments with few exceptions have been removed, we found no memorial certifying that the remains of Goldsmith are buried in the adjoining churchyard; nor is any mark to be found amongst the numerous monuments which have been shifted from the body of the building to a gallery which is situated near the top part of the circular portion of the church. "In the little vestry, which is reached by a flight of steps on the north side of the choir, we were more successful in our search, for here is placed a white marble monument which tells that us the dust of the great moralist lies at a short



TOMB OF OLIVER GOLDSMITH, IN THE TEMPLE CHURCHYARD.

distance. The graveyard, which is shown in the Engraving, is reached by the first narrow turning past the circular entrance of the church in Inner Temple-lane. In the background are two curious and richly-ornamented monuments, which have been turned out of shelter altogether. There are no other monuments, and the mounds of the graves have all been levelled. While looking around the rather neglected and somewhat deserted spot, and wondering where the exact site of Goldsmith's grave might be, an ancient inhabitant of the inn fortunately came in the way who was able to inform us to a certainty that the poet rests at a short distance from the brick wall on the north, immediately opposite the door of the vestry. Formerly a tree shaded the spot; this, however, has by some means been removed. Might it not be worth while to plant another tree, and make some plain record to draw the attention of the general visitor to the interest of the place? The two figures near the foreground mark the exact position of the grave.

## OLD WIG-SHOP IN THE TEMPLE.

The old shops of London, like the wig-shop shown in the Engraving, were remarkable for the thickness and clumsiness of the framing, and the small size of the squares of glass. This covering from the weather was, however, an improvement on the London shops of the reign of Queen Anne for at that time, by reference to prints,

STATUE OF THE POET MOORE, AT DUBLIN.  
(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

we find that the shops of Cheapside and many other London thoroughfares were without glazing altogether.

In the summer time, when the leaves on the trees in the Temple, and the grass and flowers of the garden, present as bright an appearance as we might expect, it is a pleasant change to escape within its quiet precincts from the noise and bustle of the choked thoroughfare adjoining. Elm-tree-court, Fig-tree-court, and some other parts, have, it is true, lost the "greenery" which was the means of giving them a name; still, the massive-looking houses, the sundials with quaint inscriptions, the old doorways, together with the stillness of the place, revive many an old association connected with the days of the *Spectator*, Dr. Johnson, and Goldsmith. These celebrities for some time resided at a short distance from the old wig-shop; and there is every probability that the scratch wig of the Doctor and the more ornamental one of Goldsmith have been here carefully revised.

We have not space to refer to the time when the barbers combined the dignified profession of the surgeon with the other art; nor to the damage which must have been done to the business by the decline of the full-bottomed and other descriptions of gentlemen's wigs. Even the "pigtail," which afforded much employment to the hairdresser, has become one of the things of the past; and we fear that generally the barber's art is not what it was. A few struggling instances are still to be met with in which the skill of wig-making is practised; and in the old shop shown in the engraving we found a full-bottomed wig for one of her Majesty's counsel in course of progress. This piece of costume, viewed familiarly, close at hand, when placed on the dark-coloured block of wood, seems a cunning



"WIG-SHOP" IN THE MIDDLE TEMPLE.

piece of workmanship; and, when finished, would cost ten guineas. Here we were shown different varieties of wigs. The "bar-wig," with several rows of curls at the sides and back, and two tails behind: this is worn by barristers who have not been in other ways distinguished. Some wigs have a smaller number of curls at the side, and more tails; some have neither curls nor tails. The wigs of Judges have a black circular patch, called the "coif," on the crown; the Lord Chancellor, however, dispenses with the coif.

In former days the time spent in wig-dressing and "being barbed" (as Holme, a learned author on this subject, calls it) must have been enormous; but then people, generally, were not driven at railway speed, but had more time allowed for gossip and recreation, as is shown by the circumstance that the old barbers' shops were supplied with bells, "gitters," and other kinds of amusement. The instruments used by the barber were also more numerous than at present.

The tools of the ancient barber are described by Holme as follows:—"They consisted of his looking-glass, a set of horn combs 'for the combing and readying of long, thick, and strong heads of hair, and such like perriwigs,' a set of box combs; a set of ivory combs, with fine teeth in each side; an ivory beard comb; a beard iron called the forceps, being a curling-iron for the beard; a set of razors, a bottle of sweet oil for his hair, a powder-box with sweet powder, a puff to powder the hair, a four-square bottle with a screwed head for sweet water, wash balls and sweet balls, caps for the head to keep the hair up, trimming clothes and napkins for the neck, and drying his hands and face with. After he was shaved and barbed the barber was to hold him a glass, that 'he might see his new-made face,' and instruct the barber where it was amiss. The barber was then to take off the linens, brush his clothes, present him with his hat, and, according to his hire, made a bow, with 'your humble servant, sir.'"

Lord Campbell, by the way, has an amusing essay on Barbers, with anecdotes of Dick Danby, of the Temple, preparatory to the learned and noble biographer's "Life of Lord Chief Justice Tenterden."



BOGNOR, SUSSEX.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



THE BURY ELECTION.  
CELEBRATION OF THE RETURN OF ROBERT NEEDHAM  
PHILIPS, ESQ.

On the 30th ult. an extraordinary tea-party and meeting took place at Bury, to celebrate the election of R. N. Philips, Esq., as member for the borough. There were more than 4000 present, the number of tickets sold being upwards of 4200; and amongst the company there was a considerable proportion of working-men, and a goodly sprinkling of women and girls. For the purposes of the gathering a wooden building was specially erected on some ground adjoining the Market-place. The building was 60 yards by 40; and, including anterooms, for the purpose of providing tea and other refreshments, 2940 square yards of ground were covered. We are told that "37,000 square feet of boards and 24,000 lineal feet of plank-ing" were used; that upwards of 400 gas jets were employed for the lighting; and that 1500 square yards of calico (coloured principally) were required for the decorations. Altogether the interior had a singular, but very good, effect; it being divided into a centre and side aisles, with an orchestra at one end, and a platform for band and vocalists at the other.

Tea was commenced at half-past six o'clock; and shortly after half-past seven Mr. Thomas Wrigley, of Timberhurst, the chairman of Mr. Philips's election committee, entered the room, accompanied by Mr. Philips and the other principal guests. Amongst them were Admiral Sir Charles Napier, M.P.; James Aspinall Turner, Esq., M.P.; John Cheetham, Esq., M.P.; George Hadfield, Esq., M.P.; James Pilkington, Esq., M.P.; Mr. Mark Philips; and Mr. Alderman Mackie, and Mr. R. A. Barlow, of Bury. The guests were received with enthusiastic cheering; and some confusion and inconvenience resulted from a number of persons leaving their seats and crowding up to the platform.

Mr. Thomas Wrigley took the chair; and urged upon the audience that, the late election having been conducted really by the people of the borough, it was now in their power to make the meeting one of the most orderly and magnificent assemblages ever witnessed in Lancashire. He hoped the proceedings would be so conducted that they might have the same pleasure in reflecting upon the meeting as they had upon the glorious victory that had given occasion for it.

Mr. John Grundy read letters of apology for absence from Lord Goderich, M.P.; J. A. Roebuck, Esq., M.P.; William Brown, Esq., M.P.; the Hon. F. H. F. Berkeley, M.P.; Lord Duncan, M.P.; Mr. W. J. Fox, and Mr. G. Wilson.



R. N. PHILIPS, ESQ., M.P. FOR BURY.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH  
BY GLOVER.

The Chairman, after referring to the vastness of the assembly, and the responsibility devolving upon those who had been the means of calling it together, said that the object was not to gratify any idle taste—not to minister to the vanity of any individual, clique, or party—but there was a great moral purpose and political object in view. In the first place, it was wished to do honour to the constituency, in the person of their valued representative, Mr. Philips (Applause); they wished to show their respect for him as an individual; and they desired also to celebrate the triumph of principle of which he was the type (Applause). A constituency might have a representative of brilliant abilities, with the wit of Fox and the eloquence of Demosthenes; but, unless that representative had the quality of honesty, the trust confided was no longer tenable. In Mr. Philips the constituency of Bury had a representative of no ordinary abilities; but they had also one who was pre-eminently, by antecedents, character, and relations, a man in whom they could rely that he would never deceive them (Loud applause). The Chairman concluded by giving the toast of "The Queen," which was enthusiastically received. The National Anthem was given by the band, and afterwards sung (soli and chorus), the soprano part being very capably sung, and the chorus being given by the audience with fine effect as regarded the rich volumes of sound. "The Prince Consort and the rest of the Royal family" followed; and the Chairman then gave "The Army and Navy." He referred to the Russian war and the Indian mutinies; and introduced Sir Charles Napier as one of the heroes of England, whose name had become a household word throughout the length and breadth of the land, and who was respected and beloved wherever honour, courage, and love of country had place.

Admiral Sir C. Napier was received with rounds of hearty cheers. He said that, although he had attended many large public meetings in the metropolis and elsewhere, he had never before attended one so large or so orderly. He had performed no service worthy of the flattering reception he had received. After referring to his own share in the Russian war, his demands for a court-martial or other inquiry, and his election by one of the metropolitan boroughs, which (he said) proved what the people of England thought of him, the gallant Admiral said he only regretted that in the present contest in India the Navy would not have an opportunity of rendering that service which he was sure they would be only too glad to render—(Applause). He trusted that every exertion that this great country could make would be made to put down this Indian mutiny, and severely to avenge the injuries and cruelties we had suffered (Loud applause). He did not wish to blame any particular Government; all our Governments, for many years past, had been very much to blame about India. They were very often warned by officers who knew the position of the Indian army and of the Government; and more particularly were they warned by a gallant relative of his (Sir Charles Napier). But these warnings were all neglected and despised; General Sir Charles Napier was put down and ill-treated; and now what the Governments had been warned of had occurred (Hear, hear). But the present was not the time to recriminate; it was a time to let bygones be bygones; and for Whig, Tory, and Radical to put their shoulders to the wheel, to endeavour to secure that such reinforcements should be sent out as would save our countrymen, and especially our women and children (Hear, hear). Sir Charles then referred to the slowness of the Government at the outset in sending out reinforcements, to the ill-timed reduction of our armaments, the cost of the war "to be paid by John Bull, &c. Sir Charles also drew a harrowing picture of the recent massacres; and then gave the Government credit for making up for lost time in the dispatch of troops; insisted upon the necessity of keeping Lord Palmerston up to reform; and concluded by urging the necessity of the free return of members to Parliament.

The Chairman, in a long address, proposed "Health, long life, and happiness, to our excellent representative, Mr. Robert Needham



PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT TO R. N. PHILIPS, ESQ., M.P. FOR BURY.

Philips." He sketched the struggles of the Liberal party in the borough for many years; and denied that the demonstration of that evening was meant as any triumph over opponents. He and his friends had fought for principle only, by the sole aid of the people; and they would be prepared to do the same again whenever the opportunity offered, if the people desired it.

Mr. R. N. Philips, M.P., said he had not claimed any of the honour which his constituents had conferred upon him, but he had attended the banquet in order to join with them in celebrating the triumph in Bury of the principles of progressive reform (Hear, hear). The hon. gentleman proceeded to refer to some of the incidents of his election, and to speak of the petition which was presented to Parliament in order to unseat him. He then remarked that with respect to the labours of the past Session of Parliament he believed that there never was a House of Commons which had more freely granted to the Government of the day all needful supplies. He had voted in favour of the large grants that had been given to the Government for the support of the Army and Navy and Civil Service; and it was now the business of the Executive Government properly to administer those grants. There had been many measures brought forward by the Government which were of considerable importance to the well-being of a commercial community. The vote which he believed was most interesting to his constituents was upon the ballot. As he had promised, he gave the measure his support, and he regretted that it had not met with better success. He wished that those who opposed it would show some other plan by which the object in view might be attained (Hear, hear). Every man who had the franchise should have the privilege of using it in the way he thought best (Hear, hear). He considered it degrading to a man to have to go round a borough canvassing the electors. The electors should be allowed to see the candidates, to make their selection, and, if they did not like any of them, to abstain from voting altogether. In the next Session the House would have to consider most seriously our colonial and internal affairs. He had made up his mind how he should act with regard to India: he should give his most cordial support to the Government, in order to enable them to obtain everything necessary to put down the rebellion ("Hear, hear," and applause). This being done, they must ask what were the evils which had caused this mutiny, and, if possible, remedy them. He thought that a powerful Executive Government under the Crown was necessary; and that for the administration of its internal affairs there should be a good commercial head appointed, who would make such progressive improvements in the interior of the country as would develop its resources, and benefit India as well as the mother country. He rejoiced at the anticipation that in the discussions upon Indian affairs the country would have the

advantage of the presence in the House of Commons of the hon. member for Birmingham, Mr. Bright ("Hear, hear," and applause). That gentleman's opinions upon India would be received with great deference. Much would have to be done in the cultivation of cotton in India (Hear, hear)—a subject in connection with which great exertions had been made by the hon. member for South Lancashire (Mr. Cheetham), in order to obtain certain privileges from the East India Company (Hear, hear). With regard to the question of the reform of the House of Commons, he hoped that the noble Viscount at the head of the Government would see that the time had arrived when a Reform Bill was again necessary. If, however, Lord Palmerston should not think proper to bring forward any Reform Bill, there was another noble Lord—he referred to Lord John Russell—who might think it was time for something to be done (Hear, hear). Under any circumstances, whoever brought forward a good substantial measure of reform should have his sincere and hearty support ("Hear, hear," and applause). He had now only to thank his constituents again. There were few members of the House of Commons who could say as he could—that he had been returned free of expense; and that when a petition was lodged against him his return was defended by their own subscriptions. He owed them a deep debt of gratitude for the manly way in which they had always supported him; and he hoped that they would always equally value their own independence and liberty (Hear, hear). He had to propose "The health of Mr. J. A. Turner, M.P., and success to the commercial interests of Lancashire" (Hear, hear). At the last election he (Mr. Philips) was in the unpleasant position of an opponent to the hon. gentleman who had now come to support him. He (Mr. Philips), however, acted at that time entirely from conscientious motives. It was the first time that, either in public or private life, he had had a difference with the man whom he loved most dearly. The result of the election at Manchester was to place Mr. Turner and his colleague at the head of the poll; and his (Mr. Turner's) presence among them that evening showed that, although there was a difference of opinion in Manchester on certain points relating to the war, yet there was no difference as to the great questions of reform (Hear, hear).

Mr. J. A. Turner, M.P., responded, and spoke of the importance of the commercial interests of the community.

"The Liberal Members of the House of Commons" was acknowledged by Mr. J. Cheetham, M.P.

The Rev. Dr. McKerrow spoke upon civil and religious liberty; upon which Mr. G. Hadfield, M.P., also made a few observations.

The subsequent toasts were:—"Lord Lieutenant and magistrates of the county," which was responded to by Mr. J. Pilkington, M.P.; "The 565 electors of Bury who voted for Mr. R. N. Philips," which



THE BRISTOL ACADEMY FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE FINE ARTS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



was proposed by Mr. Mark Philips, and responded to by Mr. T. L. Openshaw; "The health of the Mayor of Manchester," which his worship, Sir James Watts, duly acknowledged; "The ladies," and "The health of the Chairman." The proceedings were not brought to a close until shortly before midnight.

BRISTOL ACADEMY FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE FINE ARTS.

THIS establishment was originated by Mr. P. W. S. Miles, late M.P. for Bristol, who, after consulting with R. Bright, Esq., in the latter part of the year 1841, propounded his views respecting the formation of a Fine-Arts Institution, at a meeting of the principal resident artists convened for the purpose of conferring with him and Mr. Bright on the subject. The result of this meeting was the foundation of the Academy, whereof Mr. J. S. Harford, of Blaise Castle, who cordially supported the undertaking, was elected president, and Mr. P. W. S. Miles vice-president, associating with themselves six other gentlemen as trustees. All these, and many others, contributed liberally towards the endowment of the nascent institution. In the following year the late Mrs. Sharples, herself the widow of an artist, and whose son and daughter were artists likewise, generously transferred to the trustees £2000 for the benefit of the Academy. Mrs. Sharples (surviving both her children) died in 1847, leaving by will the bulk of her property to the trustees for the same purpose.

The government of the Academy is vested in the hands of a committee, consisting of the eight trustees, ex officio, and of five artists and architects chosen annually. Its object is to promote and foster the arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture, by giving to art-students facilities for copying the valuable casts from ancient and modern sculpture which it possesses; by the establishment of a department for study from the living model; and likewise by means of an annual exhibition of the works of resident and other artists. An elegant and commodious building is now in course of erection near the Victoria Rooms for the purposes of the Academy, which it is expected the exhibition of 1855 will inaugurate. The building affords also accommodation to the School of Art, now one of the established institutions of Bristol, the directors having leased on adequate terms sufficient space therein to meet all their requirements.

The style of architecture adopted is Italian, of the Venetian school. The principal facade towards Queen's-road, and the return angles, are faced with freestone. The front of the building is divided into three portions, a centre and two wings. The centre consists of an arcade of five arches, separated by three-quarter columns, surmounted by Corinthian capitals and entablature, three of which are entered from the main flight of steps, the other two having balustrades. The niches at the ends of the arcade are proposed to be filled with statues. Over this arcade is an upper story (Sharples Gallery and Eagles Gallery), which presents a series of semicircular lunettes; they are to contain five pieces of sculpture, representing "Designing Metalwork," "Designing Textile Fabrics," "Practical Science and Geometry," "Modelling," and "Chasing." The attic will be surmounted by a balustrade, in the centre of which, crowning the whole facade, will be an allegorical group of figures, nine feet high, representing Architecture, Painting, and Sculpture.

The two wings have pilasters with Corinthian capitals, entablature, and balustrade, in continuation of those of the centre portion. In the centre of each wing are large niches: one will be filled with the statue of Sir Joshua Reynolds, the painter; the other is to hold the statue of Flaxman, the sculptor. The niches before mentioned, at the ends of the arcade, are proposed to contain the statues of Sir C. Wren, the architect, and Grinling Gibbons, the wood-carver. Thus Architecture, Painting, Sculpture, and Practical Art, will be fully represented in the sculpture. The whole of the sculpture is by Mr. John Thomas, the sculptor of the new Houses of Parliament, who has kindly presented the statue of Flaxman as a gift to the Academy.

The architects are Messrs. C. Underwood, of Clifton, to whose management is intrusted the practical department; and J. H. Hirst, A.R.I.B.A., of Clifton, who has the management of the fine-art department. The services of both these gentlemen are gratuitous. The designs were selected by the architects of Bristol, who, as members of the Fine-Arts Academy, instituted amongst themselves a friendly competition. The whole cost of the building (exclusive of site, and of the sculptures for which subscriptions are being obtained) will be about £5000, of which £1900 is the cost of that portion of the building to be occupied by the School of Practical Art.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE most remarkable racing features of the last few days have been the defeat of Black Tommy by Fisherman, in a slow three-mile race at Bedford, and a dead heat of three for the Cesarewitch between Queen Bess, Priores, and El Hakim. In the second heat, which was run almost in the twilight, the jockeys on the latter two were replaced by Fordham and Bray respectively, and the American mare won cleverly by a length and a half, El Hakim getting second money by a head. Still, the performance is not a great one, as El Hakim—a fair second-class animal—ran the mare, who is a year his senior, at even weights; whereas, if it had been a weight-for-age race, he would have received about 10lb. The victory caused quite a *fièvre*, as every one was delighted to see Mr. Ten Broeck get a good pull at last; and we only regret that the Atlantic wires are not complete, so that the Broadway might have had the welcome telegram that night. The mare is being heavily backed for the Cambridgeshire, for which she is very lightly weighted. Still, judging from her Chester running, she wants a cup course, and, if she is in form, Mr. Ten Broeck has a much more likely horse for the distance in Babylon (6st.). Having once broken the spell, that gentleman won the Bedford Stakes next day, with a filly which he purchased at the 1856 Rawcliffe sale. Sydney has been defeated by Holoboblin for the Royal Stakes, and the Baron's colours were only second in the Clearwell to Eclipse, who does not, however, look the least like a Derby horse. Alonzo is in the market at 500 gs., and bids fair, from his fine Plenipo-like substance, to make a good country sire.

The racing fixtures next week are very limited. On Tuesday comes the Warwick Autumn, in whose steeplechase Emigrant (12 st.) figures as premier; Kelso is fixed for Tuesday and Wednesday; and on Thursday Lincoln has a one-day-meeting, to save the Queen's Plate, which will henceforth be run for in the spring.

Cab-hunting continues to go on remarkably brisk, and up to last Saturday Sir Watkin Wynn's hounds had given an account of eighteen brace and a half. The Old Berkshire have also had some great sport. On one morning they had an hour with a cub, the last thirty minutes in the open, and pulled him down on a grass-field. They had then a good hunting run of an hour and a half, but were stopped just before they reached a small covert, whose litter of cubs Tom Clark was loth to disturb.

After eight months of intense weakness and suffering since his fall out hunting last February, the iron frame of Earl Fitzhardinge gave way, and he died on Saturday night. He became a master of hounds in 1808; and was, in fact, with the exception of Mr. Farquharson, the eldest of that class of sportsmen. Two testimonials have been presented to him in recognition of his hunting liberality and zeal; and, in returning thanks on one occasion, he stated that his love of the chase first sprang from the perusal, in his schoolboy-days, of Somerville's celebrated poem. Harry Ayris came to life as second whip in 1826; and took the horn, which he has held ever since, at the end of five seasons. His Lordship's kennel and stable have been always of the highest stamp; and his Blood Royal was one of the most magnificent hunters ever seen, and very superior to Imperial Tom. According to "The Post and the Paddock," the Farmer was the horse which ranked next, in his noble owner's estimation, to Blood Royal. The Earl rode fully fifteen stone, and was never esteemed a very first-class man across country. Hunting he understood thoroughly, and invariably handled his hounds when he was out. Duck-shooting was also a favourite amusement; but he has scarcely ever been seen on a racecourse since his "Colonel Berkeley" days. The hunting establishment will, it is said, be carried on as usual by his heir, Sir Maurice Berkeley.

The Biggar St. Leger was won by Condolorado, one of the never-failing Bedlamite blood; while Sunbeam kept up the coursing prestige of "Cannie Cumberland" (which has no reason to mourn the retirement of Judge) in the Douglas Cup. There was only one course of very great length. The meetings for next week are—Amesbury, on Monday, &c.; Southport (open), on Wednesday, &c.; Beleck (Fernanagh), on Wednesday and Thursday; Turfiff (Aberdeenshire), on

Tuesday and Wednesday; and Dirleton and North Berwick, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. Although the "hatches" are hardly so large as usual, no complaint is made of the pheasants. Partridge-shooters have seldom had better sport, and Norfolk is teeming with birds—in strange contrast to last year, when the gapes made fearful havoc in the coverts.

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.—MONDAY.  
Fifty Pounds.—Saunterer, 1. Barba, 2.  
Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs.—Theodoro, 1. Flyaway, 2.  
Fifty Pounds.—Sunbeam, 1. Orchestill, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Admiralty, 1. Plague Royal, 2.  
Renewal of the Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Queen of the East walked over.

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.—TUESDAY.  
Selling Handicap Sweepstakes.—Indulgence, 1. Hersey, 2.  
Royal Stakes.—Hobgoblin, 1. Sydney, 2.  
Cesarewitch Stakes.—Priores, 1. El Hakim, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Kingmaker, 1. Theory, 2.  
Clearwell Stakes.—Eclipse, 1. Mentmore, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Lady Conyngham, 1. Dramatist, 2.

WEDNESDAY.  
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Julia, 1. Orlando, 2.  
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Kingmaker, 1. Kestrel, 2.  
Select Stakes.—Anton walked over.  
Town Plate.—Elfrida, 1. Lawn, 2.  
Handicap Sweepstakes.—La Fille du Regiment, 1. Polly Johnson, 2.  
Bedford Stakes.—Belle, 1. Killigrew, 2.  
Oatlands Plate.—Celia, 1. Hobgoblin, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each.—Leontes, 1. The Flying Duke, 2.

THURSDAY.  
Brethby Stakes.—Blanche of Middlebie, 1. All-spice, 2.  
Handicap Plate.—Elton, 1. Little Tom, 1. Kingmaker, 2.  
Sweepstakes.—Delusion, 1. Sunrise, 2.  
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Apathy, 1. Flimsy, 2.  
Sweepstakes for all ages.—Inferidona, 1. Old Tom, 2.  
Sweepstakes for two-year-olds.—Tournament, 1. Clarionilly, 2.

CURRAGH OCTOBER MEETING.—TUESDAY.  
Seurly Stakes.—Dancing Master, 1. Surprise, 2.  
Sweepstakes.—Fireball, 1. Companion, 2.  
Her Majesty's Plate.—Spring of Shillelagh, 1. Prizefighter, 2.  
Renewal of the National Produce Stakes.—Barbury, 1.

THE CHAMPION STAG KILLED.—On Monday last the Prince Consort killed a Royal stag in the Forest of Glenglder, which weighed twenty-four stone. This is believed to have been the champion of the forest. When brought to Balmoral he was laid at the main entrance to the Castle, that the Queen and Royal family might see his Royalty before he was cut up.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY IN HORTICULTURE.—An Italian florist is said to have made the discovery that delightful fragrance may be bestowed upon plants naturally inodorous by the following singular means:—In order to attain this object the roots are covered with fragrant manures. Thus, with a decoction of roses the discoverer has been enabled to give to the rhododendron the perfect fragrance of the rose. In order to secure a successful result it is necessary to treat the seeds of the plant to which it is desired to give fragrance. They are steeped two or three days in the required essence, then dried in the shade, and shortly afterwards sown. If it is desired to change the natural odour of the plant for one more agreeable or more desirable, the strength of the essence is doubled or tripled, and a change must be made in the nutrition of the plant. In order to make the artificial odour permanent, the plant must be sprinkled and damped with the essence several days in the spring for two or three years. And thus, also, it is said, a gardener may at his pleasure cause different plants or trees to share their odours with each other, by boring through the stalk, or trunk, or root, an opening into which to pour the fragrant ingredients.

SIR R. BETHELL AND THE NEW COURT OF PROBATE AND DIVORCE.—We are informed (says the *Morning Post*) that Lord Palmerston has recently tendered to the Attorney-General, Sir Richard Bethell, the important office of Judge of the new Court of Probate and Divorce, and that the noble Lord, in making this offer, in the most marked manner expressed his sense of the distinguished services which Sir Richard Bethell had rendered to the country, and to the cause of law reform, in conducting those important measures to a successful issue in the House of Commons. We are also informed that the Attorney-General has thought proper to decline the office, considering that the circumstance of his having had the carriage of the bills in the Lower House might lay him open to the imputation that his exertions in connection with them had not been of that disinterested character which Parliament and the public have at his hands a right to expect. The offer thus made by the noble Lord has been respectfully declined by the Attorney-General solely on the ground which we have stated.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.  
(From our City Correspondent.)

THE Directors of the Bank of England having on Monday advanced the minimum rate of interest to SEVEN per cent, the greatest excitement has prevailed in the Consol Market, and a severe fall has taken place in the quotations. When we consider the present position of the Bank, and the extent of the demands daily made upon its resources, we are in no way surprised at a high range in the value of discount accommodation. In the first place, it is necessary to observe that the stock of bullion in the Bank of France continues to decline, notwithstanding that large supplies of gold have been lately purchased by that institution, and that the demand for bullion here on Continental account is still very active. In the next, an unexpected demand—the result of large purchases of American securities lately made here at greatly-depressed quotations—has sprung up for gold for New York. Already £200,000 has been sent to that port, and £400,000 will be forwarded by the next packet. Again, it is evident that the East India Company, notwithstanding all assurances to the contrary, will be compelled to contract a large loan in the open market, and, further, that the Eastern demand for bullion will not materially decline. Evidently, therefore, the Bank has not been in a position to meet every want, and the consequence is that money has become a very dear commodity. The unfavourable commercial news from the United States, and some extensive failures here, have added to the general anxiety; and it is apprehended that we have not seen the worst of the panic, which appears to have extended itself to most parts of the Continent. The Directors of the Bank of France have found it necessary to raise the rate of discount from 5½ to 6½ per cent; and at Hamburg the lowest quotation for the best paper is 8 per cent. These high figures must of necessity operate as a serious check to the development of commercial industry.

The payment of the half-yearly dividends upon National Stocks—by which about £6,000,000 will be released—may tend to relieve the Money Market; but it is necessary to observe that large amounts, lately borrowed, have to be repaid to the Bank. In Lombard-street the discount-houses are now giving 6 per cent for money on call, and 6½ per cent for short notice.

There has, of late, been a considerable drain of bullion from the Bank of England. It is stated that since we last wrote about £300,000 has been sent to the Continent, £105,000 to the Cape, £20,000 to Alexandria, &c. &c. It is also stated that we have had an arrival of £200,000 in gold from Mexico, but the other imports have not been so large.

As to the state of the Money Market, it is not so favourable as it was some time since. The Bank of England has been very active in discounting, and the rate of discount has been raised to 7½ per cent. The rate of interest on call money is 6 per cent, and on short notice 6½ per cent. The rate of interest on three months' bills is 5½ per cent, and on six months' bills 5 per cent. The rate of interest on twelve months' bills is 4½ per cent. The rate of interest on three years' bills is 4 per cent. The rate of interest on five years' bills is 3½ per cent. The rate of interest on ten years' bills is 3 per cent. The rate of interest on twenty years' bills is 2½ per cent. The rate of interest on thirty years' bills is 2 per cent. The rate of interest on forty years' bills is 1½ per cent. The rate of interest on fifty years' bills is 1 per cent. The rate of interest on sixty years' bills is ¾ per cent. The rate of interest on seventy years' bills is ½ per cent. The rate of interest on eighty years' bills is ¼ per cent. The rate of interest on ninety years' bills is ¼ per cent. The rate of interest on one hundred years' bills is ¼ per cent. The rate of interest on one hundred and one years' bills is ¼ per cent. The rate of interest on one hundred and two years' bills is ¼ per cent. The rate of interest on one hundred and three years' bills is ¼ per cent. The rate of interest on one hundred and four years' bills is ¼ per cent. The rate of interest on one hundred and five years' bills is ¼ per cent. The rate of interest on one hundred and six years' bills is ¼ per cent. The rate of interest on one hundred and seven years' bills is ¼ per cent. The rate of interest on one hundred and eight years' bills is ¼ per cent. The rate of interest on one hundred and nine years' bills is ¼ per cent. The rate of interest on one hundred and ten years' bills is ¼ per cent. The rate of interest on one hundred and eleven years' bills is ¼ per cent. The rate of interest on one hundred and twelve years' bills is ¼ per cent. The rate of interest on one hundred and thirteen years' bills is ¼ per cent. The rate of interest on one hundred and fourteen years' bills is ¼ per cent. The rate of interest on one hundred and fifteen years' bills is ¼ per cent. The rate of interest on one hundred and sixteen years' bills is ¼ per cent. The rate of interest on one hundred and seventeen years' bills is ¼ per cent. The rate of interest on one hundred and eighteen years' bills is ¼ per cent. The rate of interest on one hundred and nineteen years' bills is ¼ per cent. The rate of interest on one hundred and twenty years' bills is ¼ per cent. The rate of interest on one hundred and twenty one years' bills is ¼ per cent. The rate of interest on one hundred and twenty two years' bills is ¼ per cent. The rate of interest on one hundred and twenty three years' bills is ¼ per cent. 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The rate of interest on one hundred and forty eight years' bills is ¼ per cent. The rate of interest on one hundred and forty nine years' bills is ¼ per cent. The rate of interest on one hundred and fifty years' bills is ¼ per cent. The rate of interest on one hundred and fifty one years' bills is ¼ per cent. The rate of interest on one hundred and fifty two years' bills is ¼ per cent. The rate of interest on one hundred and fifty three years' bills is ¼ per cent. The rate of interest on one hundred and fifty four years' bills is ¼ per cent. The rate of interest on one hundred and fifty five years' bills is ¼ per cent. The rate of interest on one hundred and fifty six years' bills is ¼ per cent. The rate of interest on one hundred and fifty seven years' bills is ¼ per cent. The rate of interest on one hundred and fifty eight years' bills is ¼ per cent. The rate of interest on one hundred and fifty nine years' bills is ¼ per cent. 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## AMUSEMENTS, &amp;c.

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.**—In consequence of Miss Amy Bedgwick's great success, who will appear in the character of Cleopatra, in the Comedy of *THE CAUSE*, every evening, after which, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, *MY BOY DIANA*; and on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, *BOY AND CO.* Box, Mr. Buckstone; Cox, Mr. Compton. With other entertainments.

**ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.**—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN. MONDAY, and during the Week, will be presented Keen's Play of *THE TEMPEST*, preceded by *LIVING TOO FAST*.

**THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.**—Continued success of Mr. T. P. COOKE, who will appear for six nights more in the favorite Drama of *BLACK-EYED SUSAN*. Postponed his last appearance. Monday and during the week, *URGENT PRIVATE AFFAIRS*, *BLACK-EYED SUSAN*, *WELCOME LITTLE STRANGER*.

**OPERA BUFFA, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE** (Formerly the Royal Italian Opera).—Signor BONZANI has the honour to announce that the SEASON will commence on TUESDAY, the 3rd of NOVEMBER next, 1857. Full particulars will be duly announced. Prospectuses may be had, and Subscriptions arranged, at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

**SURREY THEATRE.**—Lessees, Messrs. SHEPHERD and CRESWICK.—On MONDAY, and during the week, *AMBICTION*; or, the Throes and Fom. Henry VIII., Mr. Pether; Ethelwald, Mr. Crosswick; Catherine Howard, Miss M. Pether; and *THICKS* and *THICKS*. Messrs. Pether, Voltaire, Widows, Smith, Belmont; Miss Chalmers, Miss Webster, and Miss Johnston.

**GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shore-ditch.**—Mr. J. ANDERSON, the great tragedian, and Miss KILWORTHY every evening. No advance in the prices. Boxes and Stalls, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; Gallery, 3d. Stalls and Private Boxes, 2s. 6d., 2s., and 1s. 6d. each person.

**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.**—Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE.—This Evening, First Time, a New Grand Spectacular, entitled *THE WALK OF THE*; or, the History of the Great Morning. After which, *Scenes in the Arena*, introducing Mr. James Robinson, the Great Star of America, concluding with a *Triumphal Procession*.—Commence at Seven.

**CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, at POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Strand.** Open every Evening, and on Saturday a Grand Morning Entertainment, commencing at Three. Seats can be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Hall. Admission, 3s., 2s., and 1s.

**ST. MARTIN'S HALL.**—Mendelssohn's ST. PAUL, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 21st inst., under the direction of Mr. JOHN BULLAH. Principal Vocalists—Mlle. de Villars, Miss Palmer, Mr. Oldershaw (his first appearance), Mr. H. Barnby, Mr. Allan Irving. Tickets, 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., 11s., 12s., 13s., 14s., 15s., 16s., 17s., 18s., 19s., 20s., 21s., 22s., 23s., 24s., 25s., 26s., 27s., 28s., 29s., 30s., 31s., 32s., 33s., 34s., 35s., 36s., 37s., 38s., 39s., 40s., 41s., 42s., 43s., 44s., 45s., 46s., 47s., 48s., 49s., 50s., 51s., 52s., 53s., 54s., 55s., 56s., 57s., 58s., 59s., 60s., 61s., 62s., 63s., 64s., 65s., 66s., 67s., 68s., 69s., 70s., 71s., 72s., 73s., 74s., 75s., 76s., 77s., 78s., 79s., 80s., 81s., 82s., 83s., 84s., 85s., 86s., 87s., 88s., 89s., 90s., 91s., 92s., 93s., 94s., 95s., 96s., 97s., 98s., 99s., 100s., 101s., 102s., 103s., 104s., 105s., 106s., 107s., 108s., 109s., 110s., 111s., 112s., 113s., 114s., 115s., 116s., 117s., 118s., 119s., 120s., 121s., 122s., 123s., 124s., 125s., 126s., 127s., 128s., 129s., 130s., 131s., 132s., 133s., 134s., 135s., 136s., 137s., 138s., 139s., 140s., 141s., 142s., 143s., 144s., 145s., 146s., 147s., 148s., 149s., 150s., 151s., 152s., 153s., 154s., 155s., 156s., 157s., 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WRECK OF THE BRIG "PILGRIM," OFF BRIGHTON.

## SHIPWRECK OFF BRIGHTON.

THE destructive effects of the tremendous gale of last week appear to have been severely felt upon the southern coast; and at Brighton was witnessed the spectacle of a ship wrecked, and its crew rescued with extreme difficulty, upon the very centre of the sea-line of that luxurious resort of

gentlemen of England,  
Who live at home at ease.

"It is not often," says the *Brighton Herald*, in an interesting report of the wreck, "that the people of Brighton are called on to 'suffer with those they see suffer,' in the spectacle of 'a brave vessel dashed all to pieces' on their coast. Ships passing up and down the Channel are generally only a distant sight; and, since the custom of unloading colliers on the beach has been discontinued, years pass by without the occurrence of such a casualty as a shipwreck. On Thursday morning (last week), however, a catastrophe of this distressing nature took place in the very front of the town. Wednesday night had been very rough and boisterous, the wind blowing strongly from the south, and lashing the sea into great fury. At high tide, between two and three a.m., the sea swept up, almost covering the beach in front of the town, and at the Junction Parade dashed over the railings into the road.

"At this time, as far as the eye could discern in the faint light, the offing was clear; no sign of any vessel could be descried. But about daybreak, through the dim twilight, a brig was seen to the south-east, driving before the wind, and throwing out signals of distress. Through the haze that settled down upon the ocean she was soon perceived to be making for the shore—a course attended with infinite peril, since there is not sufficient depth of water here for such a vessel to near land in safety; and, had she driven a little to the eastward of the town, under the high cliffs and upon the rocky shore between Kemp-town and Rottingdean, utter destruction must have been the consequence.

"In a very short time, though it was not yet seven o'clock, thousands of persons had assembled on the cliff, watching with painful anxiety the fate of the unfortunate vessel. That it was a coal-brig—rolling and staggering through the sea—now raised on the summit of a precipice, now labouring in the trough of the foam—waving and uncertain in her movements, as if those in command had already given up the conflict with the storm—was the painful impression upon the anxious spectators. Suddenly they could almost feel, sympathetically, a motion of the ship like the grating of a boat on the shingle. The brig had struck on the sand off the entrance of the Chain Pier. It was then half tide, and she stood up nobly for a time against the buffetings of the waves, though it was obvious that there could be but one result—she must go to pieces. It was possible, however, that the crew might be saved; and now was the time for action.

"There are two life-boats on the Brighton beach—one belonging to John Wright; the other, a smaller one, to the town. For the latter a crew was caught—for, though the town provides a boat, it takes no precaution as to manning it—and, intelligence having been conveyed to Wright of what was passing, he was soon on the spot, and got his boat in readiness, ten boatmen beside himself being soon found to venture out in it. A third boat, belonging to the Royal Humane Society, Abraham Young master, with its crew, went out; but, after a struggle of nearly two hours, an unfortunate accident happened to them when within about twenty yards of the vessel, obliging them to return."

Wright states that he started from Ship-street, and kept along the coast some little way, then made direct for the brig. The town boat did the same, but Wright's, being the fastest sailer, got there first. But, being a little to leeward, Wright was obliged to row up, under the sea, as it were, to get at the vessel, and, in doing so, he shipped a sea which filled his boat to the rowlocks. He lost five oars by the force of the sea, and, being thus disabled, was obliged to retreat. In the meantime the town boat succeeded in reaching the vessel, and in taking off five of the crew—there were eight in all—and with great difficulty bringing them ashore. Wright then made a second attempt, but was again unsuccessful. The town boat also put out again, and tried to reach the ship, but the sea was too strong for them. Wright then made a third venture, which was also unsuccessful. Wright's men had now nearly all deserted him, when he was joined by four men of the Hove Coast Guard, and Lieutenant Mansell would have accompanied them had not Wright objected to a divided authority. They put off, and this time reached the vessel, caught hold of a rope, and succeeded in getting the captain, who had stayed behind till this time, and one of the men on board. There was one other, an old man, who sprang into the sea, and was with great difficulty saved. All three were brought safely to the shore. At that time the brig was upright in the water, with her masts standing, her fore and main topsails close reefed. About half an hour after she fell on her larboard side.

Such is the report of Wright. The spot at which the brig struck was about on a level with the outer pile of the Chain Pier; therefore, she

was distinctly visible to the crowd on shore. They watched every movement of the life-boats: when the town boat was seen to be in actual communication with the vessel, a shout of exultation rent the air, and loud cheers burst forth as each of the five men descended into the boat. This also was the case with the remaining three. While the boats were being got out, rockets were continually fired from the apparatus designed to render them the medium of conveying ropes, under the direction of Captain Willoughby, who occupied a position by the out-fall. The ship was found to be the *Pilgrim*, from Middlesboro', a brig of about 160 tons burden, the property of Messrs. Smith and Comper, Gosport. She was laden with coal. The Captain, Smithson, accounted for his being thrown on the coast in this manner:—He had been at sea fourteen days. At nine o'clock on the preceding morning the ship, while off Dungeness, sprung a leak. The men at once took to the pumps, and succeeded in keeping the vessel sufficiently clear of water to afford some hopes of its reaching Portsmouth. But the weather grew worse, and, at six o'clock on Thursday morning—the crew never having quitted the pumps all that time—the Captain gave up, and resolved on letting his vessel run ashore before the wind, then nearly due south. He was at the time about two miles and a half distant from the shore. She ran for about half an hour before stranding. The men, of course, reached the shore in a destitute condition. As each boatful arrived they were loudly cheered. By the direction of Mr. Alderman Burrows they were taken to the Wellington Inn, Pool Valley, and thence to the Townhall, where they were provided with new clothing.

"Meanwhile, the ship once on her side, the sea began rapidly to dis-mantle her, tearing plank from plank. The masts soon snapped short; and it was not long before all the stern of the brig had washed away, leaving the bow, the bowsprit, and the remains of the furling sail, over which every successive sea burst into a white mist of spray. The accompanying illustration of the sad scene has been engraved from a

sketch taken by Mr. E. Booty, jun., of Brighton, at one p.m. The wreck gradually floated in, and all the sea between it and the beach was covered with the debris of the ship—spars, planks, beams, and so forth."

During the morning, at the Borough Court, the Deputy Mayor publicly thanked Mr. White and the other members of the police, the Coast Guard, and the boatmen,—more particularly the crews of the life-boats, who so manfully assisted in rescuing the brig's crew. A subscription was opened to defray the expenses and to recompense the crew. The brig's crew were conveyed by railway to Portsmouth by the liberality of the Railway Company, free of expense, Alderman Burrows presenting each man with half a sovereign. They were much affected by this kindness; and the Captain presented to Alderman Burrows a grateful letter of acknowledgment.

## CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.

A YOUNG officer of H.M.S. *Antelope*, Little Po-po, Bight of Benin, 4th Sept., 1857, has favoured us with the accompanying sketch and details:—

"Since writing my last letter from Lagos we have captured another prize. We had to chase her for about five hours, when we caught her about twenty miles windward of this. She had on board 200 slaves, and was of 130 tons. Her crew consisted of five Americans (three pure Irish), and eighteen Spaniards—in all twenty-three men. She had just shipped her slaves, and was bound to Havannah, when we nabbed her. One of the Irishmen of the crew had been a marine, but deserted the English service, and went over to the States. The prize will yield me about £35, and the two prizes together will produce £65 or £70. I may add that the *Teaser* has lately taken a prize, and the *Firefly* two, one of which is a barque, worth £8000."



AMERICAN SLAVER CAPTURED BY H.M.S. "ANTELOPE."



## MURDER, AND MUTILATION OF THE BODY.

AMONG the many murders, the records of which have lately darkened our pages, this, from its accessories, stands out in ghastly prominence. On Friday morning last were discovered on one of the buttresses of Waterloo-bridge the mangled and mutilated remains of the body of a gentleman who had evidently been murdered, and whose body had afterwards been hacked into a thing of shreds and patches. This heaving of the body of the victim after death calls to mind the similar doings of Greenacre and Good—both of whom after murdering their victims cut up their bodies—the former distributing the portions in different parts of the metropolis, and the latter burning the remains.

The particulars of this most barbarous deed will be best gathered from the evidence given at the inquest which was held on Monday, at the board-room of the Strand Union, by the Coroner for Westminster and a jury of sixteen inhabitants.

The jury having viewed the remains at the police-station, James Barber, a youth seventeen years of age, was first examined. He said: I live at No. 2, Lumley-court, Strand, and work for Messrs. Smith and Son, coal-merchants. I was going up the river in a boat from Greenwich, on Friday morning last, between five and six o'clock in the morning, and I saw the carpet-bag (the bag was produced) lying on the third buttress of Waterloo-bridge. It was lying down on the side. I was two arches away from it when I saw it first. We pulled alongside, and Frank Kilsby, who was with me, took hold of a string that was attached to the bag and handed it to me. We pulled the bag into the boat, and then we rowed as hard as we could to Lambeth, where Frank's brother lived. We did not open the bag on the way. When we got to Lambeth we took the bag into a barge, and John Kilsby, who was on the barge, opened it. It was locked. I think. We forced it open. It contained a lot of bones and clothes. There was one bone sticking out above the rest. We then put the bones back again into the bag and rowed back to the Adelphi, and gave the bag into the hands of the police. It was just high water when we found the bag, which lay on the buttress, about six inches above the level of the water. I do not think the bag was wet. I did not touch the clothes, but I saw they were very wet, though not dripping.

Police Sergeant William Buck, 5 F, said: About eight o'clock on Friday morning two lads came to the station, accompanied by Police-constable Venes, and stated that they had found a carpet-bag on one of the abutments of Waterloo-bridge. They added that they had taken it up to Lambeth and showed it to their brother, who told them to row back to the Adelphi and give the things to the police. The clothes consisted of a brown over-coat, a black frock-coat, a black cloth waistcoat, dark mixture trousers, a calico shirt, a merino inner vest, pair of drawers, and one sock. I found blood on the shirt, and inner shirt, and coat. On further examination I found seven cuts through the inner shirt and the region of the heart, and also cuts on the inner coat. I examined the clothes very carefully, but could find no marks or writing upon them by which they could be identified. I then sent for the surgeon to the constabulary.

Mr. R. B. Poynter, 33, Brydges-street, surgeon to the F division of police, said: On Friday morning, the 9th of Oct., about nine o'clock, I was called to the station, and shown the carpet-bag now produced, which contained a quantity of bones. The bones shown to the jury are the same. The clothes produced were lying by the side. I then took the bones out of the bag, and proceeded to examine them. Having put the bones together, to discover whether all of them belonged to one individual, I found they did so belong, and that there was a complete skeleton, with these exceptions: the parts wanting were the head, the whole of the cervical and seven of the dorsal bones; several portions of the ribs, likewise the bones of the hands and feet, the third portion of the left fibula, and the left clavicle. The bones that I found were almost all sawn into one or more portions. All the bones and parts of bones had portions of muscle attached to them, the parts cut off having been detached in a rough, haggled manner—that is, not taken off by a scientific person, or with a sharp knife. Four portions of skin only remained on the bones—a piece of considerable size being at the back of the right wrist, covered with dark hair, showing that the deceased had been a vigorous adult. The flesh adhering to the bones was neither fresh nor in a state of decomposition generally, there being incipient decomposition only apparent in the left acetabulum, and the corresponding thighbone. The capsular ligament of the right hip-joint was cut open; and, on rotating the head of the thighbone, I perceived a strong smell of decomposition, and several blue marks produced thereby. The remainder of the muscles and bones appeared to be undecomposed; and, on seeking to discover the cause of this, I found in several parts a saline gritty matter, looking like salt. To this I attribute the preservation of the remains. The remains look as if they had been submitted to salt. The surface was reddish brown, and presented a brighter red when cut into, just like salt meat. I should have said the whole of the heart, lungs, stomach, and viscera are missing. In regard to the pieces of ribs which I examined, I found a large portion of probably the second, third, and fourth ribs of the left side, with a piece of the sternum attached, and having flesh adhering. In this piece (probably between the third and fourth ribs) was a cut of rather a smaller size than the holes in the shirt and under-waistcoat, which portion of ribs, when placed in the natural position, had the stab or hole exactly corresponding in position and direction as in the clothes. The long axis of the cut was up and down, and the wound appeared rather smaller than the mark in the clothes, which would be accounted for by the fact that the flesh would close a little after the knife had entered it. In the portion of the flesh round the stab a good deal of blood was extravasated into the tissues, showing that the stabs were given when the deceased was alive. The blood was not merely round the surface of the wound, but was extensively infiltrated round the wound. The ribs below the portion in which the stab to which I have referred was found were missing. The bones where the extremities joined were sawn, but great roughness was used in separating parts of the bones. The sawing, however, was very perfect, showing that a very small sharp saw had been used. The neck bones are all gone, and fourteen of the bones of the back are missing. The cartilage has been cut through to disconnect them. In examining the bones I found they were of such large dimensions as to make me think, together with the hair on the skin, that it was a male; but on examining the pelvis there was something inconsistent with the usual formation of a male pelvis. I can entertain no reasonable doubt whatever that they were the bones of a male. I have measured the bones with my own, and I think the deceased was a taller man than myself—say five feet eight inches. I also discovered some hair on the flesh—some belonged to the head, and other portions to the whiskers, and the colour of both is dark. I also discovered some longer hairs, four of which, from the length and fineness, may be female hairs, but I do not think they belonged to the body of the deceased person. The short hairs are of the same colour as those on the portions of skin which is attached to the bones. I have no doubt that the attempt to cut the body to pieces was not commenced until after the rigidity of death had set in. On fitting together portions of the right leg I found the knee-joint and hip-joint so strongly flexed that the leg must have lain with the thighbone at right angles. The right arm was also strongly flexed, as if pointing to the front of the body. I do not think the decomposition in the hip-joint could have set in under a week. Why that portion should have smelt strongly, and the other parts not, I cannot say, for all appeared to have been immersed in brine. I am certain, from the appearances of the blood in the tissues, that the punctures in the chest must have been given during life. I should not be surprised, from the appearance of the remains, if they had been boiled, as the ligaments showed a tightness always observable in cases where flesh is boiled. I cannot say whether salt would have made the ligaments tight. I have no hesitation in saying the remains have not been used for anatomical purposes. No person who had any anatomical knowledge would have gone to work in such a roundabout fashion. Moreover, the body could only have been valuable for the bones, muscles, nerves, and arteries; and it is clear that the remains found never were used for scientific purposes. The manner in which the flesh has been separated shows that; and the bones have been destroyed for anatomical purposes by the manner in which they have been cut up.

Henry Errington, toll-collector at Waterloo-bridge, examined: I was on duty last Thursday night at half-past eleven o'clock, and remember seeing a female coming up from the Strand to pass over the bridge. She placed a halfpenny on the iron plate, as persons generally do, and attempted to drag the bag through. She twisted it against the turnstile and made it go round, and I said, "Why don't you ask somebody to lift the bag up for you?" I have lost a halfpenny by the bag giving the stile a turn. I then took the bag up and laid it on the plate. It had leather handles and bottom, and a large flower on the side. The bag produced is, I have no doubt, the same bag which I lifted over the stile. It weighed from 20lb. to 30lb. The female said something to me about why I did not tell her the proper way to get through. She had a black silk bonnet and mantle, and her hair appeared to be matted down and powdered, something like a footman's. I remarked this particularly at the time. I cannot say whether I should know her again, but if she were produced in the court, I might. She spoke in a very gruff voice, which sounded rather masculine. She was about five feet three or four, short, and rather stout. She did not seem heated or distressed by the weight of the bag. I thought she was going to catch the train from the Waterloo station, which leaves at a quarter to twelve o'clock every night.

This being all the evidence tendered, The Coroner, addressing the jury, said he did not propose to trouble them with any further evidence that day. The matter was at present in the hands of the police for investigation, and the jury could not do better than leave it with them. He should, therefore, propose to adjourn the inquiry for a fortnight, and at the expiration of that time the police might be in possession of further evidence to throw light upon the case. The jury then entered into the necessary recognisances to appear at the adjourned inquest, and the inquiry was postponed until next Monday week at three o'clock.

The stabs through the clothes in the region of the heart are made longitudinally; and it would appear from other stabs in the shoulder and collar of the coat that the deceased must have had a severe struggle with his

assailants, and that he was struck indiscriminately before the wounds were made in the left side, any one of which would appear to be sufficient to account for death.

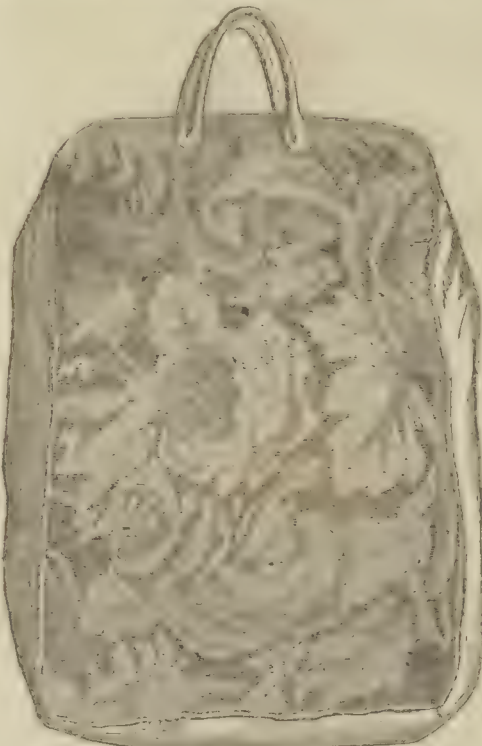
The clothes, which are hung upon a line in one of the corridors of the Bow-street station, have been examined by several persons who had lost friends for whose safety they were anxious. They consist of a light outside coat, made of brown or pepper-and-salt coloured cloth, with black silk buttons; a single-breasted frock-coat of fine black cloth, with a lapel attached to the second button-hole below the collar—a somewhat unusual appendage to a walking-coat; a black cloth waistcoat, more worn than any other portion of the garments; a pair of grey coarse woollen trousers, cut in French fashion; a longcloth shirt with linen front and wristbands; a pair of thick merino drawers, with one metal button in front; and a pair of coarse cotton socks made of thread, and very much worn at the upper part of the sole. The socks, it is hoped, will prove an important agent in the detection of the murderers. They are of peculiar make and material, being hand-knitted, and composed of coarse thread, ribbed.

The clothes have been pronounced by competent authorities to be of foreign make—either French or Belgian, and made to order, from the fact of their being of a style and workmanship superior to those of ready-made or slop articles.

Two human heads found in Sussex-gardens were brought to the Bow-street police-station on Monday evening, and submitted to a medical examination. The result went to show that they have no connection whatever with the remains found at Waterloo-bridge, and that they were probably buried in the place in which they were found by some persons who had used them for anatomical purposes, as they bear the marks of having been operated upon by a surgeon. One of the heads is that of a man, and is quite hard and withered; the other is that of a female, with red hair appended.

As an instance of the completeness and rapidity with which the metropolitan police can be set in motion it may be stated that, immediately on the discovery of the bones, information, giving description of the bag and its contents, was sent to every division; and that in less than three hours the printed "informations" of the police were in the hands of the whole metropolitan force.

Government has offered a reward of £200 for the discovery of the supposed murderer, and £100 for the discovery of the person who placed the carpet-bag in the position where it was found; with a free pardon to any accomplice not being the actual murderer.



(We have engraved the Carpet-bag, in order to facilitate, by this publicity, the discovery of the perpetrator of this horrible act.)

**A LYNCH-LAW FIGHT IN GEORGIA.**—The "United States" papers contain the following account of a desperate fight which occurred at Honeygall, a small settlement in Georgia. A band of thieves having for some time committed depredations on the property of farmers, it was determined by the "Regulators" (lynch-lawyers) to rid the country of them. Accordingly they were ordered to be off, with a promise that if they went quietly they should be paid their travelling expenses and receive compensation for what little property they left behind. Among these persons thus notified there was a man named Moses Hornsby and his family—wife, one grown son (Mike), and three small children. Moses thought of the matter, and concluded not to go; but still led the "Regulators" to believe that he would go willingly. Failing to fulfil his agreement by the specified time, fourteen mounted "Regulators," only two of whom were unarmed, appeared one morning at Hornsby's door, and a Dr. Foreman advanced to parley. At this moment a shot was fired from the house, through a sort of rude and inartistic porthole, at Foreman, missing his knee a few inches, and striking his horse dead beneath him. Another shot in quick succession discharged a full load of buckshot into the left breast of Kump, a "Regulator," who on being shot wheeled his horse round, and crying out to his comrades to scatter, galloped off a short distance and fell dead. The firing continued rapidly and with terrible fatality from the house for some seconds, perhaps minutes. The party scattered as quickly as possible, but left four of their number upon the field, two named Radcliff—an old gentleman and his son, the son mortally and the old gentleman dangerously; and Foreman, with his ankle fractured by the falling of his horse. Three horses were also shot down and killed. In the midst of this firing young Radcliff, satisfied that his wound was fatal, determined to have some little revenge, and, crawling to a stump, rested his gun upon it, and fired through the porthole, emptying the contents of one barrel in the face and breast of old Hornsby, killing him. Casting his eye to another part of the fortress, he perceived a human figure, at which he fired the contents of the other barrel. This shot, it seems, took effect in the left side of Hornsby's wife and in the legs and hips of her infant, which she held in her arms. She was killed instantly; the child may possibly recover. About the time these two shots were fired Mike Hornsby appeared in the piazza and fired one barrel, and drew up to discharge the second, when a "Regulator" named Morgan, who at this moment stood alone upon the field, defending the wounded, seized the gun of a fallen comrade, and cautioned Mike that if he fired the second barrel he (Morgan) would certainly return the fire. Mike heeded not the warning, but fired, and turned to run probably, when Morgan, true to his word, blazed away, and dropped Mike with a mortal wound.

**WRECK OF TWO GREENLAND WHALERS.**—Two fine whale-ships, the *Undaunted* and the *Gipsy*, of Peterhead, were wrecked in Melville Bay when prosecuting the whale fishery in June and July last. The *Undaunted* got entangled among the heavy floating ice, and was crushed about 50 miles north of the Devil's Thumb on the 28th of June, and the *Gipsy*, at the same place, on the 11th of July. The crews saved themselves by the boats, and got on board the ships *Emma*, of Hull, and *Victor*, of Peterhead, and were afterwards distributed among other vessels, until they got to the Danish settlement of Lively, where they were kindly treated until an opportunity offered by which they got home in a Danish brig, from which they were landed last week at Lerwick. They report that the Davis Straits fishery had been most unsuccessful up to the 1st of August, only six whales having been killed by the whole fleet—viz., two by the *Jane*, of Boness; two by the *Emma*, of Hull; one by the *Heroine*, of Dundee; and one by the *Pacific*, of Aberdeen.

**THE NOVARA AND BUFFALORA RAILWAY** was opened to the public on the 10th inst. Nothing now remains to complete the railway communication between Turin and Milan but the Buffalora and Milan section on the Austrian side, which will soon be finished; and, as the Treviglio and Coccaglio section of the Milan and Venice line is already terminated, the whole distance between Turin and Venice may soon be performed in a few hours.

**AUSTRALIAN COPPER MINES.**—The arrival of each mail from South Australia brings fresh evidence of the great extent of her mineral deposits by the discovery of copper mines. Another is mentioned on the present occasion; but, at the same time, it is stated that hands suited for this description of labour are inadequate to the demand, and it is recommended that the superfluous mining population of Cornwall and Devon should emigrate to these localities, where high wages would be given, and the mineral resources be effectually developed.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Baron Alexander de Humboldt has announced for next month the publication of the first part of the fourth and last volume of his "Cosmos."

There is (says the *Cambridge Independent*) some intention of requesting Lord Macaulay to honour the Corporation of Cambridge by accepting the office—almost honorary—of High Steward, which has become vacant by the death of Earl Fitzwilliam.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Don Joaquim de Zugasti as Consul-General at Sierra Leone for her Majesty the Queen of Spain.

Several companies are, it is said, being organised for the reconstruction of the seven theatres of the Boulevard du Temple, which are to be demolished by the formation of the Boulevard St. Antoine.

The scarcity of apartments at Vienna is so great that it has been found necessary to establish commissions, composed of municipal councillors and houseowners, charged to find lodgings for the numerous persons who are without any.

The pleuro-pneumonia (says the *Cambridge Chronicle*) has made its appearance amongst cattle at Kirtling. Many have been more or less affected, and several have died.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint George Benvenuto Mathew, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul-General for the Russian ports in the Black Sea and in the Sea of Azoff.

It has been stated that a gallery to be occupied by paintings of the Crimean war is to be formed in the Palace of Versailles.

The conservators of the River Thames held their first meeting on Saturday last at the Mansion House, for the dispatch of business.

The Duke de Rianzares has just purchased the railway from Lisbon to Cintra. The works are going on with great activity.

The Judgeship of the Liverpool County Court (rendered vacant by the retirement of Mr. Pollock) has been given to Mr. J. K. Blair: the salary is £1500 a year.

The annual Balalaclava dinner will take place at the London Tavern on the 26th—Sir James Scarlett, K.C.B., in the chair.

The body of a lady, elegantly attired, was taken out of the Serpentine on Friday morning last.

At a harvest-home dinner, given by the Messrs. Roper, in Kent, fifty-six persons disposed of 133 lb. of beef.

On Monday, the 28th ult., Miss Cushman made a most successful appearance as *Bianca*, at Burton's Theatre, New York.

At Jassy, on Sunday week, the Divan was opened by the Metropolitan. His discourse, marked by great moderation, was favourably received. The most perfect order prevailed.

A few nights ago some thieves stole from the Cemetery of Mont Parnasse, Paris, a figure of the Virgin in bronze, making the railing of a tombstone serve as a ladder.

Mr. John Tyrrell has been appointed Recorder of Bideford and of South Molton, in the room of Mr. Mackworth Praed, deceased.

The cotton crop of the United States for the year ending on the 30th of last June was 303,149,216 pounds short of the preceding year. The value, however, was 6,396,608 doles. greater.

The Commission for settling the Turco-Russian frontiers in Asia has concluded its labours. The English and French Commissioners arrived in Constantinople on the 27th ult.

Major Norman Pringle, her Majesty's Consul at Stockholm, is appointed Consul at Dunkirk; and Mr. Carew Hunt, Consul at the Azores, is appointed Consul at Stockholm.

In consequence of the death of the Princess Marie, eldest daughter of the King of Saxony, on Friday last, the meeting of the Saxon Chambers has been adjourned from the 26th inst. to the 11th of November, during the first mourning.

Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, who received a severe injury by a fall from his horse at the camp at Chalons, was taken to Paris on Wednesday week.

On Saturday last the body of a young woman, of the name of Sarah Bennett, was taken out of the Regent's Canal, Haggerstone.

A Constantinople despatch of the 3rd instant says:—"Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, having asked for permission to enrol irregular soldiers in several Turkish provinces, has got this permission only for the province of Bagdad."

Mr. E. M. Archibald is appointed her Majesty's Consul at New York.

The number of patients relieved at the Royal Free Hospital during last week was 2323, of which 517 were new cases.

General Jacob, the founder of the famous force known as the Seinde Horse, is a native of Woolavington, near Bridgewater.

On the 7th inst. a passenger-train on the railway from Alessandria to Aroua ran into another train, which was stopping at the station of Valenza, injuring more than forty passengers.

Marshal Pelissier (Duke of Malakoff) has left Paris for Italy, to visit the fortifications of Alessandria and Genoa and other localities rendered famous by the great battles of Napoleon I.

The *Jura* has arrived at Queenstown, from Newfoundland, with the 70th Regiment on board.

Some gentlemen connected with the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland are to give a public dinner at Penrith to Lord Brougham, on Wednesday, the 28th inst.

A letter from Rome says:—"The Pope is about to undertake another journey. He will visit Civita Vecchia, where the municipality are making extensive preparations for his reception."

Mr. Anderson, the Wizard of the North, says that during the last twenty years he has paid £25,000 for advertising, £13,000 for bill-printing, and £1500 for bill-posting.

Prince Gortschakoff is said to have addressed a confidential circular, of an extremely pacific character, relating to the Stuttgart interview, to the Russian Ministers at foreign Courts.

The official journal of Stockholm publishes a Royal decree authorising the loan of fifteen millions of francs, voted by the States for the construction of railways.

It is generally thought that the sentence of death passed upon Captain Doineau, as instigator of the murder near Tiemeen, will be commuted to banishment to a French penal settlement.

Dr. Kern, the Swiss Ambassador at the Court of the Tuileries, arrived in Paris last week.

Letters from Belize Honduras, state that the mahogany-cutting this year has been a decided failure, falling short of the first estimate by nearly 10,000,000 feet. The product of logwood has also fallen short.

It is rumoured that the directors and the representatives of the Great Northern Preference Stocks are in negotiation with a view to a compromise.

The Duchy of Parma has ceased to be a member of the Austro-Italian Customs Union.

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier quitted Turin on the 9th inst. for Milan.

The town of Carrara has been declared in a state of siege in consequence of a murder committed there on the 28th September. The garrison has been reinforced with 300 men, at the expense of the town.

The Rev. Charles Kingsley has delivered an able lecture at Bristol on Social Reform, especially as it affects the working classes.

Snow made its first appearance last week on the mountains near Geneva—the crest of the Jura, almost as high as the Col de la Faucille, being covered with a slight coating of white. The mountains of Enburg are at present covered.

The *Investigator*, in which the celebrated navigator, Captain Cook, journeyed round the world, and which was formerly moored off Somerset House as a Thames police-station, is ordered to be removed to Deptford Dockyard, to be broken up.

A report is still current in Paris of a contemplated meeting between the French and Austrian Emperors—to take place, it is said, at Munich.

In the year ended Lady-day, 1855, the total receipts on account of the highways of the townships and parishes in England and Wales amounted to the sum of £2,106,008, and the total expenditure to £2,126,719.

The *Red Jacket* arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday from Australia, with 126 passengers, nearly 100,000 ounces of gold, 500 bales of wool, a quantity of tallow, hides, colonial wine, &c.

Mr. Henry Pease, M.P., has addressed a meeting at Darlington on the duties which devolve upon us in relation to India.



LITERATURE.

THE LIFE OF GEORGE STEPHENSON, RAILWAY ENGINEER. By SAMUEL SMILES. Murray.

This book will take a high and permanent place in the literature of England. It is, indeed, invaluable; for it is a faithful record of the life, career, and priceless services of one of the most extraordinary men to whom this country has given birth. It is full of important information; including a lucid and complete history of the railway system, for which the world is indebted to George Stephenson alone, from its very birth to its present enormous development, which is already working so great a change in the history of nations and the condition of the whole human race; while the narrative of the humble origin of this illustrious man—the obscure toils of his youth, his homely character, and wonderful career—has all the charm of fiction, with the additional interest belonging to truth. In a brief notice like the present it is impossible to give an idea, however general, of the contents of this book: we can only, by touching on a few detached topics, endeavour to excite the curiosity of our readers, and their desire to peruse it.

George Stephenson was born in 1781, in a village near Newcastle-on-Tyne. His parents were a worthy couple of the labouring class; and one cannot read the account of his paternal household and early years without being reminded of the family and childhood of Robert Burns:—

George Stephenson (says our author) was the second of a family of six children. As at that time the wages of a fireman, when in full work, did not amount to more than twelve shillings a week, it may be inferred that even with the most rigid economy there was very little to spare for the clothing, and nothing for the schooling, of the children. While a boy at Wylam, George led the ordinary life of working-people's children. He played about the doors; went bird-nesting when he could; and ran errands to the village. In course of time he was promoted to the office of carrying his father's dinner to him while at work; and he helped to nurse his younger brothers and sisters at home; for in the poor man's dwelling every hand must be turned to useful account. None of the children ever went to school; the family was too poor, and food too dear, to admit of that.

He was eighteen years old before he learned to read. At that age he was almost full-grown, earning his twelve shillings a week, and working twelve hours a day. The love of mechanical knowledge had become his ruling passion, and he soon found that he could not gratify it without the aid of books. "Although now a grown man," says his biographer, "and doing the work of a man, he was not ashamed to confess his ignorance, and go to school, big as he was, to learn his letters." He went to a small night-school in a neighbouring village, where, at the cost of threepence a week, he learned to read; and, at the age of nineteen, he was proud to be able to write his own name:—

A Scotch dominie, named Andrew Robertson, set up a night-school, in the village of Newburn, in the winter of 1799. It was more convenient for George Stephenson to attend this school, as it was nearer to his work, and not more than a few minutes' walk from Jolly's Close. Besides, Andrew had the reputation of being a skilled arithmetician, and this was a branch of knowledge that Stephenson was now desirous of acquiring. He accordingly began taking lessons from him, paying fourpence a week. Andrew Gray, the junior fireman at the Water-roy Pit, began arithmetic at the same time; and he has since told the writer that George learnt "figuring" so much faster than he did, that he could not make out how it was "he took to figures so wonderful." Although the two started together from the same point, at the end of the winter George had mastered "reduction," while Andrew Gray was still grappling with the difficulties of simple division. But George's secret was his perseverance. He worked out his sums in his by-hours, improving every minute of his spare time by the engine-fire, solving the arithmetical problems set for him upon his slate by his master. In the evenings he took to Andrew Robertson the sums which he had thus "worked," and new sums were "set" for him to study out the following day. Thus his progress was rapid, and, with a willing heart and mind, he soon became well advanced in arithmetic.

His youthful love and marriage form a pretty episode:— Stephenson's wages, while working as brakesman at the Dolly Pit, near Callerton, amounted to from £1 15s. to £2 in the fortnight. But, being of a thrifty turn, he sought to increase his earnings by extra work during his leisure hours. It was at Callerton that he first began to make and mend the shoes of his fellow-workmen, in which art, in course of time, he became somewhat expert; and by this means he was enabled to add a little to his weekly income. Probably he was stimulated to take in hand this extra work by the attachment which he had at this time formed for a respectable young woman of the village, named Fanny Henderson. Fanny was a servant in a neighbouring farmhouse; and George, having found her a high-principled young woman of excellent character, courted her with the intention of making her his wife, and setting up in a house of his own. The personal attractions of Fanny Henderson, though these were considerable, were the least of her charms. Her temper was the sweetest, and those who knew her speak of the charming modesty of her demeanour, her kindness of disposition, and withal her sound good sense. Amongst his various mendings of old shoes at Callerton, George Stephenson was on one occasion favoured with the shoes of his sweetheart, Fanny Henderson, to sole. One can imagine the pleasure with which he would linger over such a piece of work, and the pride with which he would execute it. A friend of his, still living, relates that, after he had finished the shoes, he carried them about with him in his pocket on the Sunday afternoon, and that from time to time he would whip them out and hold them up to sight—the tiny little shoes that they were—exhibiting them with exultation to his friend, and exclaiming, "What a capital job he had made of them!" Other lovers have carried about with them a lock of their fair one's hair, a glove, or a handkerchief; but none could have been prouder of their cherished love-tokens than was George Stephenson of his Fanny's shoes, which he had just soled, and of which he had made such a "capital job."

In a short time he was able, by industry and thrift, to save as much money as placed him in a condition to marry; and he was united to Fanny Henderson on the 28th of November, 1802. A pleasing picture is given of the young couple's domestic happiness; but, alas! it was short-lived. After giving birth to a son—Robert Stephenson, a son worthy of such a father—she died in the year 1804, leaving him to mourn her early loss, and to cherish her memory during his whole life with the tenderest affection.

(To be continued.)

THE STORY OF MY LIFE. By LORD WILLIAM LENNOX. Hurst and Blackett.

THIS is one of the pleasantest novels of the season, and contains the experiences of a man who has seen a great deal of the world, in England at least. There is the Royal circle of the Pavilion at Brighton, the sports and hospitality of English large country houses, something of the society of the wits of the last generation—the Theodore Hooks and the George Colmans. To this we may add many traits of theatrical life at a time when Covent Garden and Drury Lane were in all their native prosperity—that is to say, when the regular English day at the large houses was still the fashion. Nor does Lord William confine himself to drawing-rooms, military mess-rooms, and the stage. We have various life-like sketches of the racecourse gambler, the Hebrew money-lender and spinning-house keeper. In fact, the classes which Lord William Lennox describes are precisely those which formed the staple of Theodore Hook's "Gilbert Gurney," and other productions of that style and period. But the moral is as superior to Hook as the humour is below the level of the droll and racy Theodore's. In the novels of Hook the vanities and foibles of society are held up as proper to be worshipped; Lord W. Lennox, on the contrary, has seen through it all. He is a man of too much experience to play the Diogenes, and turn into ridicule the solid advantages which wealth, combined with rank, confer; but all the hollow parts of so-called fashionable life are set down without ceremony:—

There is no time during which the fashionable world lower themselves so much as when a ball, a fête, or private theatricals are about to take place. What can be more degrading to a lady of ancient lineage, if she happens not to be acquainted with the exclusives of London, to be obliged to get a patroness to invite her company, and who probably stipulates that a few only of the provincial acquaintances of the real giver of the party should be invited? How humiliating is it that, upon the occasion of a fête being given, the lady of the house is compelled almost to go upon her knees to get the élite, la crème de la crème, to honour her with their company, if but for a few moments, that the names may be blazoned forth in the columns of the fashionable newspapers! How mortifying must be the feeling not to know, even by sight, the names of a nineteenth part of your guests, who discuss the merits and demerits of the entertainment as if it were a public assembly! How galling to find that a few visiting-cards and a notice in the newspapers is all the return for the time, trouble, anxiety, expense, in pulling your house to pieces for

the amusement of those who, in many instances, do not invite you in return to theirs!

An intricate plot is not to be expected in a work of this description. The scrapes of a young officer, a clandestine marriage, pecuniary embarrassments, and the house put in order at the end, are merely a slight canvas on which are woven the experiences of the author. Politics are rarely touched upon; and the sympathies of the author, as far as we can make out, are not with those who would treat the working man as a Helot or outcast. To conclude, this novel, although not remarkable as a work of inventive power, abounds in life-like sketches of classes high and low which constitute three volumes of pleasant reading to those who feel interested in the life of "Men about Town."

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

MESSRS. DEANE AND WOODWARD request the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to do them the favour to contradict the statement in the description of their design for the Government Offices, quoted from the Builder in last week's Number, to the effect that the design was Mr. Ruskin's, the fact being that Mr. Ruskin was not even aware of the nature of the design, the motto of which was also kept concealed from him (for reasons not necessary to explain here) till the day he first visited the exhibition, a fortnight after it was opened. What he thought of it he has stated in public, and also contradicted the statement in question.

That it should have been supposed to be the work of Mr. Ruskin is very flattering to the real authors, and that it should have been much influenced by his known views, and so indirectly owed him much, is, in their opinion, just what ought to be.

ELECTRO-SILVER BEDSTEDS.—(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)—We find a slight error in your notice of the six electro-silver bedsteads of which you gave a correct representation in your Journal of last week. The work has been executed by us for the Egyptian Government, and not for the son of the late Abbas Pacha. Your correction of this will much oblige Sir, your obedient servants, CHARLES WILLIAMS AND CO.

PHOTOGRAPHING ON WOOD.—The following is extracted from the Scientific American:—"In preparing wood engravings—such as are employed in all books and newspapers where the pictures are printed on the same sheet, and at the same time with the types or letterpress—the picture is first drawn by hand on the smooth block of wood, and the lines and shades are subsequently raised, or rather the white surface is sunk by the skill of the engraver. A patent was issued on the 5th of May last to R. Price, of Worcester, Mass., for a process of photographing on wood, in lieu of drawing by hand, which has since been so far developed by the proprietors, C. J. B. Waters and Co., of No. 90, Fulton-street, in this city, as to be pronounced successful by some of our best engravers. The surface is so prepared as to be sensitive to light, like the glass or paper employed in the ordinary photographic processes, and the image of any object is thus impressed upon the block with greater accuracy than it is possible to accomplish by human skill. We have seen some wood blocks bearing some very fine pictures produced by this means, and a number of such pictures have been engraved and printed, showing that it is practicable so to use them. The principal defect of such 'sun pictures' for this purpose is their too great delicacy and faintness. If this can be overcome, and the pictures be produced with the vigour and strength of ordinary Indian-ink work, the invention will greatly facilitate the production of illustrated books and newspapers; and it is quite probable that, with practice, engravers may accustom themselves to work from these drawings, as now produced, without difficulty. At present the invention is most successful in reducing engravings from copies. It is now in daily use for this purpose."

MARABOUT CONJURORS OUT-CONJURED.—The Times correspondent at Paris gives the following lively description of M. Houdin's doings in Algeria:—"Every one has seen or heard speak of the great Robert Houdin. Besides being the prince of conjurers, he is an able mathematician and mechanician, and has a distasteful clock, made for the Hôtel de Ville of his native town of Paris, obtained a medal at the Paris Exhibition. It is not generally known that he was sent to Algeria by the French Government on a mission connected with the black art—probably the first time that a conjuror has been called upon to exercise his profession in Government employ. Some details of his expedition have just been published. Its object was to destroy the influence exercised among the Arab tribes by the marabouts, an influence often mischievously applied. By a few clumsy tricks and impostures these marabouts pass themselves off as sorcerers; no one, it was justly thought, was better able to eclipse their skill and discredit their science than the man of inexhaustible bottles. One of the great pretensions of the marabout was to invulnerability. At the moment that a loaded musket was fired at him, and the trigger pulled, he pronounced a few cabalistic words, and the weapon did not go off. Houdin detected the trick, and showed that the touchhole was plugged. The Arab wizard was furious and abused his French rival. 'You may revenge yourself,' quietly replied Houdin; 'take a pistol, load it yourself; here are bullets; put one in the barrel; but before doing so mark it with your knife.' The Arab did as he was told. 'You are quite certain now,' said Houdin, 'that the pistol is loaded and will go off. Tell me, do you feel no remorse in killing me thus, notwithstanding that I authorise you?' 'You are my enemy,' coldly replied the Arab; 'I will kill you.' Without replying, Houdin struck an apple on the point of a knife, and calmly gave the word to fire. The pistol was discharged, the apple flew far away, and there appeared in its place, stuck on the point of the knife, the bullet the marabout had marked. The spectators remained mute from stupefaction; the marabout bowed before his superior. 'Allah is great!' he said; 'I am vanquished.' Instead of the bottle from which, in Europe, Robert Houdin pours an endless stream of every description of wine and liqueur, he called for an empty bowl, which he kept continually full of boiling coffee; but few of the Arabs would taste it, for they made sure that it came direct from the Devil's own coffee-pot. He then told them that it was in his power to deprive them of all strength, and to restore it to them at will; and he produced a small box, so light that a child could lift it with its finger, but it suddenly became so heavy that the strongest man present could not raise it; and the Arabs, who prize physical strength above everything, looked with terror at the great magician who, they doubted not, could annihilate them by the mere exertion of his will. They expressed this belief. Houdin confirmed them in it; and promised that, on a day appointed, he would convert one of them into smoke. The day came, the throng was prodigious; a fanatical marabout had agreed to give himself up to the sorcerer. They made him stand on a table, and covered him with a transparent gauze. Then Houdin and another person lifted the table by the ends, and the Arab disappeared in a cloud of smoke. The terror of the spectators was indescribable; they rushed out of the place, and ran a long distance before the boldest of them thought of returning to look after the marabout. They found him near the place where he had been evaporated; but he could tell them nothing, and was, like a drunken man, ignorant of what had happened to him. Thenceforward Houdin was venerated, and the marabouts were despised;—the object of the French Government was completely attained."

THE CRIMEAN MONUMENT IN THE COUNTY WEXFORD.—An interesting ceremonial has just taken place in the county Wexford—the laying of the first stone of the monument to be raised by that county to those gallant soldiers, natives of the county Wexford, who fell in the Crimea. The following is a summary of what occurred:—On Tuesday, the 6th inst., the Lord Lieutenant proceeded to Johnstown Castle, near the town of Wexford, one of the most magnificent private mansions in the kingdom, and he journeyed there on a visit to the Right Hon. Sir Thomas and Lady Denison. The guests assembled at the castle to meet his Excellency included Mr. and Lady Fanny Howard; the Earl of Granard, K.P.; the Vice-Lieutenant of the County and Mrs. Walker, the High Sheriff and Mrs. Harvey, Sir Bernard and Lady Burke, Sir James and Lady Power, Hon. Captain and Mrs. Keane; J. Hatchell, Esq., M.P.; Captain Desmond, M.P.; J. H. Talbot, Esq., of Ballinacorney, and Mrs. Talbot; Major Forster, A.D.C. The Lord Lieutenant, after attending Divine service at the church of Wexford, passed in privacy the day appointed for burial, a day most appropriately preceding one where the business was to be an act of reverence and memory to the illustrious dead. On Thursday, the 8th inst., at Ferryarrig, on the heights overlooking the waters of "the gentle Slaney," the Lord Lieutenant, surrounded by the local aristocracy of the county Wexford, laid the first stone of the monument, which is to be an imitation of an ancient round tower. The scene was most impressive. The hilltop where the proposed monument is to stand commands a vast and lovely view, and, when erected, will be visible from far and near. His Excellency delivered to the people an animated, touching, and impressive speech, which showed that he felt the subject one calling forth his warmest sympathies and the full flow of his unfeigned eloquence. The silver trowel used on the occasion, and presented by Sir Thomas Esmonde to the Lord Lieutenant, was a beautiful work of art, the production of Mr. West, the jeweller, of College-green. It bore the following inscription:—"Excellentissimo Principi, Georgi: Guidi: Frederici: COMITI CARLOLO, ord. Perseididis Equiti, Hibernia Pro regi, primum deponenti lapidem in substructionem monumenti a comitatu Wexfordi erigendi in honorem memoriamq: Wexfordiensium, qui pro patria militantes in Crimea clarissimum subierunt mortem. Hanc truellam, D.D. Thomas Esmonde, Baronet, consiliariusq: Regine Secretarius. MDCCCLVII."

The Austrian Government, says the Emancipation of Brussels, is quietly but actively augmenting its navy. The flotilla of the Danube is also to be shortly completed, so as to protect German commerce on that river.

The inauguration of the statue erected at Grignan (Drôme), in France, in memory of Madame de Sevigné, took place on Sunday week.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. W. O'C. Siles.—The new notice has not yet been published. Due notice will be given of its appearance by the publisher, H. G. Bonn, York-street, Covent-garden. TYRO.—Your diagram and description of the position are quite unintelligible. Try another diagram exactly copied from the Chessboard. ACHILLES.—The American Chess monthly is published by Messrs. Trübner, Paternoster-row, London. VOX ALTA-CHAPAL.—1. Chess-players are prone to affect an over-estimation of the skill of competitors whom they least, and to speak disparagingly of those who beat them. The English amateur you mention as having been defeated by Dr. Bidlow, many years ago, though undoubtedly a player of considerable skill, was not by any means the first-rate master your informant would make him out. 2. The defence suggested was copiously analysed by Mr. Jaenisch, if we mistake not, in his treatise on the "Bishop's Gambit." It shall be examined.

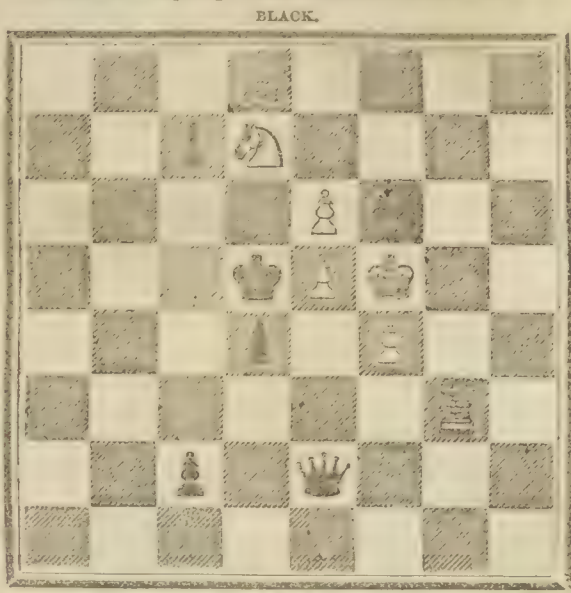
ALPHA, W. D. N. BOOK.—The account of the Great Chess Congress in the United States will probably reach us in about a fortnight. All the games played and the problems exhibited are to be preserved; and of both we purpose to select and publish the most choice. WOODSTOCK.—Every Pawn placed to his eighth or last square must be changed at once into a Queen, or any other piece the player of it chooses, without reference to the pieces he has on the board; such additional Queen, or other piece, coming at once into play precisely as if it had been on the board from the beginning of the game. CRESPIER.—"The Chess-player's Handbook." Dublin, Covent-garden. AUGUSTUS.—There is no error in Problem 711. Try it once more. Your solution of Mr. Healey's four-move stratagem is altogether incorrect.

J. HENK.—It shall be examined. J. PROKESCH A. Philadelphie.—In re Damiano; a distinguished bibliographer is of opinion that the edition (1512) of this ancient Chess author which you suppose to be the fourth is in reality the first, and is the only edition containing Damiano's Preface. The second edition he considers to be the one in Roman letters, and the third that in black letter. Your copy appears to be a reprint of the second edition. SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 711 by Clara Ferriside, W. S. M. P., Youghal, Wilfred, D. P., T. J. of Hanworth, Adolphus Benson, R. Fenton, Dr. Fiehl, J. D. P., S. N., L. F. D., P. B. R., Y. Z., S. M. Weston, J. Phelan, D. W. O'Connor, Siles, James Dunsberg, E. S. Hartless, W. S. Little, Siles, N. B., T. O. D., T. L. T., M. A. C., Old Salt, W. L., H. K., G. P., L. G. K., H. S. D., Imogene, Mus. Doc. Oxoniensis, N. Y. Z., Bombardier, A Clerk, Philpott, Anthony, Vox, Old Bumble, 1850, W. W. V., are correct. SOLUTION OF ENIGMAS by Siles, Wilfred, T. D., M. P., Alpha, A. B. C., King, W. T., Maurice, Dunsberg, J. Travellers' Club, G. E. M., Homo, Old Bumble, Mercator, The Northern Girl, Omikron, Philip, A. Z., Omega, D. D., Treford, Philz, are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 713.

By SILAS ANGUS.

One of the Competing Problems for the Manchester Prize.



WHITE. White to play, and mate in four moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 711. WHITE. 1. Kt from K B3rd K to K 4th (dis. ch) (best) 2. Kt to K 4th K takes Kt 3. Q mates.

CHESS AT THE MANCHESTER MEETING.

Game between Messrs. HARRWITZ and PINDAR; the former playing without seeing the Chessboard.

(Queen's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Mr. H.) BLACK (Mr. P.) 1. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th 2. P to Q B 4th P to K 3rd 3. Q Kt to Q B 3rd K Kt to K B 3rd 4. Q B to K B 4th P to Q R 3rd 5. P to K 3rd P to Q B 4th 6. K Kt to K B 3rd Q P takes B P 7. K B takes P P to K 4th 8. B to Q Kt 3rd Q B to Q Kt 2nd 9. Castles Q Kt to Q 2nd 10. P to Q R 4th P to Q B 5th 11. B to Q B 2nd P to Q Kt 5th (a) 12. Q Kt to K 2nd P to Q R 4th 13. Q R to Q B sq K B to K 2nd 14. Q Kt to K Kt 3rd Castles 15. P to K 4th P to Q Kt 6th 16. K B to Q Kt sq Q Kt to Q Kt 3rd 17. Q B to K 3rd Kt takes Q R P 18. P to Q 5th P takes Q P 19. P to K 5th K Kt to K 5th (b) 20. B takes Kt 21. Kt to Q 4th 22. Q Kt to K B 5th 23. B takes B 24. Kt to Q 6th 25. Kt Ks Q B P (d) 26. Kt to K 3rd 27. P to K B 4th 28. Q takes B P 29. B to Q R 7th 30. Q R to Q B 7th 31. Kt to Q 5th (c) 32. Q takes K 33. Q takes Q R P 34. Q to Q 2nd 35. B to K 3rd 36. P to K R 3rd 37. Q R to Q R 7th 38. Q to Q 5th (f) 39. B takes K R P 40. P takes B 41. B to Q B 4th (e) 42. B takes K Kt 43. Q to K Kt 4th 44. B to Q 4th 45. K to Q sq 46. B to K 3rd 47. P Ks P in pass. 48. Q R to Q Kt sq 49. Q R to Q Kt 5th 50. Q to K Kt 5th 51. R takes Kt 52. Q to K R 3rd 53. R to K Kt 5th 54. R to K R 4th (f) 55. P to K R 5th 56. R to K Kt 6th 57. B takes K R P 58. Q to Q 5th (g) 59. Q to Q 5th (h) 60. Q to Q 5th (i)

And Black resigned.

(a) These advanced Pawns are troublesome already, and if properly handled and sustained they will ultimately have discomfited White's game considerably. (b) The propriety of this is questionable. We should have preferred playing the Kt back to Q 2nd. (c) Had he taken the Q Kt Pawn with Kt, White could have answered with Q to K Kt 4th, and must have given a fine attack. (d) At this part of the game is ingeniously played by White, and shows the extreme accuracy of his calculations, even under the disadvantage of having nothing but memory to guide him. (e) Cleverly imagined. Black must now go to the wall, whatever he plays. (f) Poor Black's men are so unhappily posted that this miserable move is about as good as any he has at command.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

Fine Game between Mr. ANDERSEN and Mr. MAX LANGE. (From the latter's "Sammlung Neuer Schachpartien.")

(Evans' Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. A.) BLACK (Mr. M. L.) 1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 2. K Kt to K B 3rd Q Kt to Q B 4th 3. K B to Q B 4th K B to Q B 4th 4. P to Q R 4th K B takes Kt 4th 5. P to Q B 3rd K B to Q R 4th 6. P to Q 4th P takes P 7. Castles K Kt to K B 3rd 8. P to K 5th P to Q 4th 9. P takes Kt (b) P takes B 10. P takes K Kt P Kt to K Kt 11. B to K Kt 5th Q B to her 4th 12. Q Kt to Q 2nd Q B to K B 4th 13. Q to Q R 5th P to Q Kt 4th 14. Q to Q R 5th K B to Q B P 15. Q R to K sq (ch) K to Q 2nd 16. K Kt to K 5th (ch) Kt takes Kt 17. Q to K 7th (ch) K to Q B 3rd 18. Q R takes Kt 19. Q takes Q (ch) P takes Q 20. Q R takes B 21. B takes B 22. K R to Q sq 23. K to B s 24. Q R to K B 4th 25. Q R takes Q P 26. R to his 2nd 27. B to K Kt 4th 28. K takes R 29. R to K R 3rd 30. R to K B 4th 31. R takes K B P 32. B to Q 2nd 33. R takes K R P 34. R takes K R P

And White won the game.

(a) In his comments on the game Mr. Lange attributes the invention of this move to Mr. A. Andersen, which is a mistake we have before had occasion to rectify. The move was well known and permitted in this country ten years before it was recommended by Mr. Andersen. (b) This is the boldst, but it is to Q Kt 5th is perhaps the sounder play. (c) An excellent conception. If Black take the Q B Pawn either with Bishop or Pawn, then follows Q Kt to K 4th with crushing effect. (d) Far from prudent. He should have played 11. K to Q 2nd, and afterwards Q R to K sq.

THE ONE-GAME MATCH AT MANCHESTER.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR, The Manchester Committee very properly offered no prize to the champion when they called a "One-game Tourney," but some Samaritan of the Club kindly gave an old set of carved chessmen. I am sure it will delight the donor, and somewhat astonish the committee, to hear that these men, enshrined in a case of glass, are now being exhibited in London publicly as—what do they think! "The Prize of Championship at Manchester, won by"—&c., &c. Though no one can tell what it means—whether the "Championship" is of Puddle-dock or Christendom—the inscription has caused infinite amusement. Perhaps, however, the exhibition is a joke of some one. Can you throw any light on it? Yours, &c.,

A MEMBER OF THE CHESS ASSOCIATION.

\* \* We have not heard before of any such ridiculous display, and apprehend our Correspondent has been misinformed or mystified.





THE MOUND BATTERY, BEFORE DELHI.

## THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

## DESPATCHES TO GOVERNMENT.

## THE BOMBAY MAIL.

The following despatch was received at the Foreign Office, through the Admiralty, at 2.30 a.m., October 11 (Sunday) :—

CAGLIARI, Oct. 9, 8.30 p.m.

The *Bombay* arrived at Suez on the evening of the 2nd instant. Her dates are from Bombay, 17th September; and Aden, 20th September.

The following intelligence has been telegraphed from Suez to Alexandria by Vice-Consul West :—

General Havelock gained his ninth victory on the 16th of August, driving the rebels from a strong position near Bithoor, which they desperately defended. After the battle he retired to Cawnpore, where he awaits reinforcements before advancing to the relief of Lucknow, where the rebels were repelled with great loss, and the garrison are bravely holding out.

General Outram arrived with strong reinforcements at Allahabad on the 1st of September, and expected to reach Cawnpore on the 9th.

The Dinapore mutineers have again been defeated by Major Eyre near Sasseran, and are trying to make their way to Delhi.

Active preparations have been resumed before Delhi, and on the 26th of August General Nicholson defeated the mutineers at Najuffghur, capturing thirteen guns and their camp baggage. Lieutenants Lumsden and Gabbett were killed. On the arrival of the siege train, which was expected on the 1st of September, it is said that an assault will be made on the city.

A small force which left Agra on the 21st August, under the command of Major Montgomery, defeated a body of the insurgents near Allyghur, and put them to flight. Ensign Marsi and Mr. Tandy, volunteers, were killed.

The 10th Light Cavalry mutinied at Feronzerore (query Ferozepore?) on the 19th August, and murdered Nelson, the veterinary surgeon.

The 51st Native Infantry mutinied at Peshawur on the 28th August, but most of them were seized and will be summarily dealt with.

Herat was evacuated by the Persian troops on the 27th of July.

At Neemuch part of a squadron of the 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry mutinied on the 12th of August, and the troopers were disarmed.

The mutineers of the Joudpore Legion have marched towards Nusseerabad, from which troops were sent to intercept them.

The rebels from Oude are threatening Allahabad and Benares, which are being put in a state of defence.

The 5th Bengal Irregulars mutinied at Bhangulpore on the 14th August; the 55th Bengal Native Infantry were disarmed at Ghazipore on the 10th August.

Large bodies of troops are marching from Calcutta towards Allahabad.

Lord Elgin left Calcutta on the 3rd of September, and sailed for Hong-Kong in the screw-steamer *Ava*.

Her Majesty's 89th Regiment has arrived at Bombay from the Cape of Good Hope, and has been sent to Deesa. The 95th is daily expected. Seventeen prisoners were executed at Sattara, for treason, on the 8th of September.

The Mohurum has passed off quietly in all parts of India.

The Madras and Bombay Presidencies are tranquil.

The Punjab continues quiet. Bundelcund and Central India are undisturbed.

A private message from Suez mentions the arrival there of Sir H. Leeke by the *Bombay*, and he states that affairs in India are a shade better.

This intelligence received from Acting Consul-General Green, at Alexandria, dated 4 p.m., October 3rd, for the Earl of Clarendon.

(Signed) M. STOFFORD, Rear-Admiral.  
Consul CRAIG.

## THE CALCUTTA MAIL.

The following despatch was received at the Foreign Office, Oct. 12, at 12.30 p.m. on Monday, from the British Vice-Consul at Trieste :—

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 7, 1857.

The *Alma* brings dates from Calcutta of the 10th September; Madras, 15th September; Galle, 27th September; and Aden, 30th September. The news from the north-west provinces is not later than that received *via* Bombay.

When the *Alma* passed Galle, her Majesty's ships *Penelope* and *Cleopatra*, with troops on board, had reached that place, and 2500 troops were reported to have already arrived at the Mauritius.

(Signed) JOHN GREEN.  
RAVEN.

## EAST INDIA COMPANY'S DESPATCH.

The following despatch was received on the 13th of October (Tuesday) at the East India House :—

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9, 1857.

DELHI.

Our latest accounts from Delhi extend to the 26th ult. The Pun-



FORT WILLIAM, CALCUTTA.—SKETCHED FROM THE RIVER.





THE MOHURRU FESTIVAL.—THE PROCESSION OF THE TAZZIES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



jaub reinforcements, mentioned in last message, reached camp on the 14th ult., and more recently an auxiliary force of about 2600 men from Cashmere has marched to join the force. It is expected to do good service.

A new siege train from Ferozepore is expected by the end of August, and the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab calculates that, by the middle of this month, the force before Delhi will be little short of 15,000 men. This estimate may be somewhat too high. There has been the usual skirmishing, with the same result. On the 12th ult. a battery, which was troublesome, was taken; and on the 25th Brigadier Nicholson attacked the insurgents, who were trying, in a large body, to get to our rear, entirely defeated and routed them, taking twelve guns, with all the ammunition, equipage, and baggage of the enemy. The troops are in good health and spirits. Wounded doing well. Supplies abundant. It is said that some overtures have been made by, or on behalf of, the King. They will not be entertained. The garrison have been levying contributions in the neighbourhood of Agra and North-Western Provinces.

#### GENERAL HAVELOCK'S COLUMN AND LUCKNOW.

General Havelock still at Cawnpore, waiting for reinforcements, and Lucknow still unrelieved. The 90th Regiment, about half the Fusiliers, and a 9-pounder battery, in all 1270 men, were at Allahabad on the 3rd or 4th. Six hundred infantry and the battery were immediately pushed towards Cawnpore, and General Outram was to follow with the remainder of the infantry on the night of the 5th inst. He expects to join Havelock on the 11th or 12th, and has directed the latter to have everything ready for crossing the river on his arrival. Meanwhile we have intelligence from Lucknow up to the 2nd inst., when the garrison were in good spirits, and sufficiently provided with food. They had recently repulsed a determined assault, and had disabled the only heavy guns belonging to the assailants.

The garrison have been told to hold out to extremity, and we are confident that they will be relieved about the middle of this month.

#### BENGAL AND BEHAR.

The Rewah troops detached, as reported in last message, to intercept Dinapore mutineers, were not in time to arrest their progress. The latter crossed the Tonse River about the 26th, after some detention by high flood, and their march has been marked by plunder. They give out they are going to Delhi. The rebel Koor Singh fled from Rohtas about the 27th or 28th ultimo, and sought refuge in Rewah Territory. The Rajah warned him off, whereupon most of his sepoy adherents deserted him. A column, consisting of a wing of the 53rd Queen's, 27th Madras N.I., and some guns, left Ranegungee on the 27th ult. and will clear the trunk road. The Nepal Durbar has given 1000 Ghorkahs to aid in the occupation of Chumparum, and the districts on the left bank of the Ganges, which are endangered by the abandonment of Goruckpore by the civil officers. It is thought that the force stated, which left Katmandoo on the 13th or 14th ult., will suffice to restore order in those districts.

#### AGRA.

Latest intelligence from Agra to the 25th August. All still in the fort, and general health good. Nothing particular had occurred except an expedition to Futtehpore, Sukree, and another to Hathras, which latter defeated the insurgents, but was not strong enough to reoccupy Allyghur. The Furruckabad Newab is said to be on the road between that place and Cawnpore with three regiments of mutinous infantry and one of cavalry. He will be dealt with by General Havelock's column after relief of Lucknow. On the deserting of Goruckpore by the civil officers a Chukadar from Oude took possession. Anarchy and confusion in the district, and Chumparum consequently in some danger, as mentioned elsewhere. Azimgurh and Jounpore have been occupied by the Ghorkahs who marched from Goruckpore with the civil officers of native States. The mutineers of Gwalior Contingent, joined by those from Indore and Mhow, reckoned at 4500 infantry, 900 cavalry, and 30 guns, are still believed to be at Gwalior, held in check, it is reported, by Scindia.

The Political Agent, Major Macpherson, writing from Agra on the 7th ult., expresses a confident belief in his loyal and friendly attachment to us. The peace of Bhopal is imperilled by the open mutiny of the Contingent. All the Bundelcund chiefs continue to behave well, as also the Nawab of Jowoh and the petty States of Dhar Dewass, &c.; none having openly revolted except Anjibera. In Rajpootana, native chiefs quiet and apparently true. The conduct of the Nizam's Government at Hyderabad admirable. Mohurram festival passed off without any commotion or disturbance whatever. Puttiala and all his Sutlej chiefs continue in active and zealous co-operation. Gholab Singh, of Cashmere, died on the 2nd of August; his successor is, as he was, our staunch adherent.

#### PUNJAB.

Intelligence from the Punjab is to the 15th of August. Punjab and Cis-Sutlej States quiet tranquil. Large local levies are being raised to supply the place of the reinforcements gone to Delhi. Gholab Singh, of Cashmere, before his death promised seventy-five laes to the Six per Cent loan, and about twenty were expected in Cis-Sutlej. It will probably draw nearly a crore, which is the estimated want. The disarmed 26th Native Infantry at Lahore murdered their commanding officer on 30th of July, and broke away from the cantonment. The troops sent in pursuit took the wrong road; but the mutineers were followed by the police and the people of the country, and in the first days of August were either destroyed or captured and executed: hardly a man has escaped. Fugitives of the 55th Native Infantry, at Peshawar, have been seized and similarly dealt with. These vigorous measures will probably deter others from similar attempts.

G. F. EDMONSTONE,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

9.40 a.m., Monday.

RAVEN.

The *London Gazette* of Tuesday publishes several pages of official despatches that have, from time to time, been received at the India House relative to the operations against the sepoys. These despatches, though they cannot be said to contain news, have here and there some interesting statements—one of which relating to Delhi we have extracted. Brigadier (now Commander-in-Chief) Wilson, commanding the field force before Delhi, gives the following account of a skirmish with the enemy on May 30th:—

I was attacked by a large force of mutineers, accompanied by heavy guns from Delhi. I immediately sent off a company of her Majesty's 60th Royal Rifles, with another in support, to hold the iron bridge, which is the key of my position; and I detached the four guns of Major Tomb's troop, supported by a squadron of Carabineers, right along the bank of the Hindun River. The insurgents opened upon these advanced parties with heavy guns. I ordered two more companies of the 60th to support their advance, and brought up four guns of Major Scott's battery, the Sappers, and a troop of Carabineers to their support, leaving two guns and a troop of Carabineers to protect the camp. The first few rounds from the insurgents' guns were admirably aimed, plunging through our camp; but they were ably replied to by our two 18-pounders, in position under Lieutenant Light and Major Tomb's troop, most admirably led by Lieutenant-Colonel M. Mackenzie, who, raking them in flank with his 6-pounders, first made their fire unsteady, and in a short time silenced these heavy guns. On remarking the unsteadiness of their fire, I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Jones to advance his Rifles and attack. This was done in a most spirited manner. They drove the enemy from their guns; but in the act of taking possession of two heavy pieces on the causeway close to the tollhouse, I regret to say that Captain Andrews and four of his men were blown up by the explosion of an ammunition wagon, fired by one of the mutineers. The insurgents were now in full retreat, leaving in our hands ordnance, ammunition, and stores. They were followed for a considerable distance on the Delhi road by Lieutenant-Colonel Custance, commanding the Carabineers with the force.

The commander was again attacked by the sepoys the next day, and he thus describes the action:—

They took up a position extending fully a mile on the high ridge on the opposite side of the Hindun, about a mile from my advanced picket, in front of the bridge, and commenced a fire with their guns from this long distance. The guns of the Horse Artillery, supported by a squadron of Carabineers, immediately moved forward to reply to the fire; and the two 18-pounders under Lieutenant Light moved to the bank of the river for the same purpose. The Rifles, leaving one company in camp, moved forward to the support of the picket at the bridge, supported by two guns of Major Scott's battery and a troop of Carabineers. Perceiving that the Horse Artillery were exposed to a very heavy fire, I advanced two more guns of Major Scott's battery, under Lieutenant Davidson, to support them. For nearly two hours the action was one of artillery chiefly. The Rifles clearing the village on the left of the tollbar, and the fire of the

enemy's guns slackening, I ordered a general advance, the insurgents retiring, continuing their fire until we drove them from their position and crowned the ridge, from which we could see them in full retreat to Delhi. My men were so knocked up by the heat of the sun, by which many officers and men were struck down, that I could not follow them further, as I wished. I therefore withdrew the force into camp, having first burnt a village on our right flank from which the insurgents had given us much annoyance.

#### AN OFFICER'S ESCAPE FROM CAWNPORE.

(From a Correspondent.)

Some time before any disturbance broke out in Cawnpore, and it was only suspected that there might be an outbreak amongst the troops, General Wheeler ordered over from Oude a regiment of Irregular Cavalry, which was quartered in different parts of the cantonment; at the same time officers were ordered to sleep in the lines with their men, and assistance was asked for from the Rajah of Bithoor, who sent some 200 cavalry, 400 infantry, and two guns, which force had the guarding of the Treasury. A few days later the Oude Irregulars were ordered out of the station, as the General found he could not trust them, and were relieved by a company of her Majesty's 32nd Regiment from Lucknow. General Wheeler now gave the order for all the European inhabitants to sleep near the 32nd Barrack, also for the Artillery to be ready to move down at any moment. On the 2nd of June, 1857, two companies of her Majesty's 84th Regiment arrived from Allahabad, but on the morning of the 3rd General Wheeler gave orders for one company of the 84th, made up to its full strength, together with the company of her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, to march to Lucknow, so that we had left in Cawnpore sixty men her Majesty's 84th Regiment, fifteen men 1st Madras Fusiliers, seventy men her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, invalids, fifty-nine artillerymen, and six guns. On the morning 4th June the officers of the cavalry, 1st and 56th Regiments N.I., were told to discontinue sleeping in the lines, but the 53rd N.I. being considered loyal the officers of that regiment were still to stay with their men. On the afternoon of the Sunday, Lieutenant Ashe arrived with half a battery of Oude Horse Artillery (two 9-pounder guns and 24-pounder howitzer), having been obliged to retire to Cawnpore, as the troops that were with him on his way to Fattyghur had mutinied on the road. On the 5th June, the trenches being finished, the guns were placed in position, and provisions for twenty-five days were ordered in. At about eleven o'clock that night the cavalry rose, taking with them their arms and two horses each. Early next morning the 1st Regiment N.I. was reported to have gone. The 53rd and 56th Regiments N.I. appeared loyal, remaining still in their lines, but as none of their officers were with them, and there was no one to look after them, they also were off without any one missing them, between eight and nine o'clock, taking with them the regimental treasure, colours, and as much ammunition as they could carry. That afternoon every house was burnt: fires were to be seen in every direction. We could do nothing but stay where we were, being too few in numbers to meet the rebels, as all the Golundauze belonging to the Artillery had gone away soon after Lieut. Ashe's arrival, and volunteers for the Artillery were called for from the infantry. Next morning, 7th June, a letter was received from the Rajah of Bithoor, who was supposed to be on our side, saying he meant to attack us. Soon after two guns opened upon us from the N.W., and musketry from all directions. On the 8th three more guns were brought against us. The number of guns against us increased daily, and on the 11th we had playing upon us night and day three mortars, two 24-pounders, three 18-pounders, one or two 12-pounders, about the same number of 9-pounders, and one 6-pounder. On or about the 12th of June the insurgents, by firing carcasses, set the large barrack on fire; in it were all the women of her Majesty's 32nd Regiment and the wounded. No sooner was the fire perceived than the "assembly" was sounded, and every man had to stand to his post, as we expected to be attacked. There was no place for the women and children to go to but in the trenches, where many of them had to remain night and day; there was no shelter now for the men anywhere during the day, and from this date we lost five or six men daily by sunstroke. On the 25th June, after having been on half rations for some days, the Rajah sent a half-caste woman with a note into the trenches, to the effect that all soldiers and Europeans who had had nothing to do with Lord Dalhousie's government, and would lay down their arms, would be sent to Allahabad. General Wheeler gave orders to Captain Moore to act as he should consider best. Captain Moore that evening signed a treaty to the effect that the Rajah should provide boats and carriage for the wounded and ladies down to the river-bank, whilst on our side we were to give up what treasure we had, together with guns and ammunition. On the 26th a committee of officers went to the river to see that the boats were ready and serviceable. Everything being reported ready, and carriage for the wounded having arrived, we gave over our guns, &c., and marched out on the morning of the 27th, about seven o'clock. We got down to the river and into the boats, without being molested in the least; but no sooner were we in the boats, and had laid down our muskets and taken off our coats in order to work easier at the boats, than the cavalry gave the order to fire two guns that had been hidden. They were run out and opened upon us immediately, whilst sepoys came from all directions, and kept up a continual fire of musketry. The men jumped out of the boats, and, instead of trying to get them loose from their moorings, went to the first boats they saw loose. Only three boats got safe over to the opposite side of the river, but they were there met by two field-pieces, guarded by a number of cavalry and infantry. Before the boats had gone a mile down the stream half our small party were either killed or wounded, and two of the boats had been swamped. We had now only one boat, crowded with wounded, and having on board more than she could carry. The two guns followed us the whole of that day; the infantry fired upon us the whole of the night. On the second day a gun was seen on the Cawnpore side of the river, and opened upon us at Nuzfghur, the infantry still following us on both sides. On the morning of the third day the boat was no longer serviceable; we were aground on a sandbank, and had not strength sufficient to move her. Directly any of us got into the water we were fired at by thirty or forty men at a time. There was nothing left for us but to charge and drive them away; so fourteen of us were told to go and do what we could. Directly we got on shore the insurgents retired, but having followed them up too far we got cut off from the river, and had to retire ourselves. As we were being surrounded we could not make for the river, but had to go down parallel with it, and came to it again about a mile lower down, where we saw a large force of men right in front of us waiting for us, and another lot on the other bank, should we try to get across the river. On the bank of the river, just by the force in front, was a temple: we fired a volley and made for it; in it we took shelter, losing one man killed and one wounded. From the door of the temple we fired on any of the insurgents who happened to show themselves. Finding they could do nothing against us whilst we remained in the temple they heaped wood all round and set it on fire. When we could no longer stay inside on account of the smoke and heat we threw off what clothes we had, and each taking a musket charged through the fire; seven of us out of twelve got into the water, but before we had gone far two poor fellows were shot. There were only five of us left now, and we had to swim whilst the insurgents followed us along both banks, wading and firing at us as fast as they could load. After we had gone about three miles down the stream, one of our party, an artilleryman, to rest himself, began swimming on his back, and, not looking in which direction he was swimming, he got to the shore, and was killed. When we had got down about six miles the firing on both banks ceased, and soon after we were hailed by some natives from the Oude side, who asked us to come on shore, and they would take us to their Rajah, who was friendly to the English. We gave ourselves up, and were taken six miles inland to the Rajah, who treated us very kindly, giving us food and clothes. We stayed with him for about a month, as he would not let us leave, saying the roads were unsafe. At last he sent us off, on the 29th July, to the right bank of the river, to a zemindar of a village, who got us a hackery. We took our departure on the 31st for Allahabad, but met the detachment of H.M.'s 84th Regiment, under Lieutenant Woodhouse, before we had gone ten miles, and marched off with him to Cawnpore.

\* The Nana Sahib.

#### THE LATE ENSIGN H. J. ERSKINE, 10TH REGIMENT.

THE following letter has been received by Mr. Dovern, chief warden of the Military Prison, Cork, from Lieutenant-Colonel Fenwick, commanding her Majesty's 10th Regiment of Foot, announcing the death of the late Ensign H. J. Erskine:—

Dinapore, August 4, 1857.

My dear Dovern,—I am sorry to have to tell you of the death of your

gallant stepson: he was wounded on the evening of the 29th July, at a place called Arrah, and was brought in here to die. He expired at three p.m. on the 30th, much regretted by all his brother officers, and by none more so than myself. He was one I greatly respected, and could trust him when any hard work was required, as he was as good and gallant an officer as I ever met with.

A party of the 10th—some 150 men, with a like number of the 37th—were sent out to try and rescue some gentlemen who were surrounded by three mutinous regiments which bolted from here on the 24th too quick to allow us to get at them. Captain Dunbar commanded, and unfortunately went in on a dark night, and was taken by surprise, and got within fifty yards of the mutineers, when they received a fire from some 2600 men, and two-thirds of their force were placed *hors de combat*. Captain Dunbar was killed. Poor Erskine tried to rally the remainder, and did all that man could do, but the force had to retreat ten or twelve miles, followed by the sepoys. Their loss has been terrible.

Your son was carried by two grenadiers for most of the way, as he received his wounds early in the fight. I saw him when he came back, about two p.m. on the 30th, and was able to tell him how every one said he had nobly done his duty. He was buried on the 31st. All the station attended.

Yours, &c.,

WM. FENWICK.

This gallant young officer, whose career has been cut short in the twenty-ninth year of his age, served with the 10th Regiment, under Lord Gough, in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-6, and was present at the battle of Sobraon, 10th February, 1846, for which he got a medal. He served also in the Punjab campaign of 1848-9, and was present during the whole of the siege operations before Mooltan. He was present when a strong body of the enemy's troops was repulsed in a night attack on the British camp at Muttee Thol, on the 17th August, 1848, and the action of Soorikoon, 7th November, 1848. He was also present at the carrying of the heights before Mooltan, on the 27th December, 1848, and the surrender of the fortress on the 22nd January, 1849. He was afterwards present at the battle of Goojerat, on the 21st February, 1849, for which he got a medal and clasps.

#### CALCUTTA.

(From a Correspondent.)

August 11.—H.M.S. *Pearl* arrived at Calcutta with two companies of the 90th Regiment, which proceeded to Chinsurah, to join those who arrived previously in H.M.S. *Shannon*.

On the same day the detachment of Royal Marines, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Lemon, disembarked, and marched into Fort William, to be borne on the strength of the Bengal army.

A battalion of Madras Native Infantry, and one of Madras Native Artillery, have also arrived at Calcutta, and proceeded up the country.

A Naval Brigade of 400 seamen, and the detachment of Marines from H.M.S. *Shannon*, under Captain Peel, C.B., V.C., left for Allahabad in flats, on the 19th. They took with them ten 68-pounders and a good supply of shot and shell.

The festival of the Mohurram commences on the 23rd August, and lasts till the end of the month, during which the troops in Calcutta will be on the alert.

Calcutta, August 22, 1857.

The accompanying Sketch of Fort William was taken from the river, and shows the Water and Calcutta Gates. The fort is about a mile from the city; mounts nearly a thousand guns; and is capable of containing from 10,000 to 15,000 troops. At present, however, it is only garrisoned by the 53rd Regiment, 300 Royal Marines, and a company of the E.I. Navy's sailors. There is also a native regiment and a few native artillery in the fort, both of which have, as a precautionary measure, been disarmed.

In the centre of the fort is Government House, where the King of Oude is confined, on account of the present disturbances. His Prime Minister is confined in apartments in the Royal barracks, in another part of the fort.

#### THE FESTIVAL OF THE MOHARREM, IN INDIA.

THE questions having been often asked, what is the Moharrem?—and why was there such anxiety in India as to the Moharrem passing off peaceably?—we have thought it might not be unacceptable to our readers to give a full explanation of the illustration of this Moslem solemnity, which, recalling the death or so-called martyrdom of Hosseyn, the son of Ali, is, if we may apply to a false religion the epithet of the true one, the Christmas of Shea Islamism.

Moharrem means what is *sacred* or *forbidden* (hence, at Mecca, the sanctuary *Harem el Sherief*—Harem the part of a house to which general access is forbidden, &c.), and is the name of the first month of the Arabic year, even before Islamism, and so called "forbidden" because the Arabs could not legally make war in it; no doubt; the device of some remote Arab Solon to give an opportunity for reconciliation of the tribes. The first ten days of Moharrem are called *El Azam el Madoudat*, or the counted or measured days, it being believed by the Moslems that in these ten days the Koran was detached from heaven, to be communicated to men, and the tenth day is called *Asbhourah*. Thus in the 89th chapter of the Koran, called the *Dawn*, Mohammed makes God swear by the ten nights.

All Moslems keep this festival, whether they belong to the Sunnito or the Shea rite, because it is regarded as the day on which Noah came out of the ark, and when God was reconciled to man. But the Shea especially honour this as a most memorable festival, because, as above stated, it is the anniversary of the massacre of Hosseyn, the son of Ali, and in their eyes it is a sort of Christmas of Islam, if we may be allowed the expression.

Ali and his sons were certainly men of great purity of life, religious zeal, and simplicity of conversation, although ignorant of the divine truths of Christianity. "Whether," said Hosseyn, "have you a greater love for God or for me, my son Hosseyn?" "I love God and I love you," said Ali. "Two loves," said Hosseyn, "are quite impossible and incompatible." On which Ali wept. "If," said Hosseyn, "you had to choose between infidelity to God or my death, which would you choose?" "Your death," answered Ali. "Then," said Hosseyn, "that proves that for me you have only an instinctive tenderness; but your love is for God."

The campaign which ended so fatally for Hosseyn, in the sixty-first year of the Hegira, A.D. 681, at Kerbelah, was simply a dispute between Jeseed, the son of Caliph Moawieh, and Hosseyn, the son of Ali, for the succession or Caliphate. Obeidallah, the General of Jeseed, and his men, behaved brutally to the fallen foe. The head of Hosseyn was kicked as a football; "the toes of the wicked struck the lips that the Prince of the Apostles loved to kiss." Hosseyn was eight years of age when his maternal grandfather, Mohammed, died, and was the favourite child of the extraordinary old man.

The Sunnites, although they do not repudiate the Caliphate of About Bekr and Moawieh, have yet a great veneration for Ali and Hosseyn; and the most venerated mosque of Cairo, *El Hossaneyn*, is that which contains the head of Hosseyn, preserved in silver. Equally abhorred by them is the rival Jeseed, which may be seen to this day in Damascus, covered with the stones of contempt thrown on it on this anniversary. The Affghans and Turks are mostly of the Sunnito rite; but the Persians, and most of the Indian Moslems, belong to the Shea; so also with many tribes in Irah, Cofu, and Mesopotamia; and the annual pilgrimage to the Mosque of Imam Hosseyn at Kerbelah attracts thousands of Shea from Persia and India; and in every considerable Mussulman station of India the festival is kept with great magnificence, the elephants gorgeously decked, banners carried, woolies, dervishes, and other fanatics dancing with frantic excitement. There are strong reasons for believing that in the primitive days of Islam the death of Hosseyn was not made so much of, and that the magnificence of the celebration of its anniversary dates chiefly from 335 of the Hegira, or 946 A.D., according to an ordinance of Sultan Moez-ud-Dawlat of the Bonides.

**FAMILY BEREAVEMENTS CAUSED BY THE INDIAN MUTINY.**—In the course of his sermon, on the Fast-day, the Rev. A. I. Ritchie, of Dundee, mentioned, as illustrations of the extent of the bereavements caused by the Indian mutiny, that a gentleman in this country had lost twenty-two relatives in India within six weeks; and that, out of thirteen of a family party which met last year at St. Andrews, only one is now living; twelve having gone out to India and fallen victims to the mutiny.

**JEWISH SOLDIERS IN THE INDIAN ARMY.**—In the sermon delivered by the Rev. the Chief Rabbi allusion was made to the numerous Jewish soldiers serving in the native army of Bombay. This suggested in private circles the thought that an address should be forwarded to them by the rev. gentleman and the English Jews, exhorting them to persevere in their allegiance to the Crown. We cannot but approve of this suggestion.—*Jewish Chronicle*.

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## THE REV. MR. SPURGEON.

AMONG the religious gatherings on the National Fast and Humiliation Day last week the most striking in its general aspect and the most important in its pecuniary result was that held at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, where the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon addressed the largest audience that has assembled in modern times to listen to the exhortations of a minister of the Gospel. The palace was opened to the public at nine o'clock, and by noon every seat within earshot of the preacher had its occupant. The pulpit, which was brought from the Surrey Gardens, was placed at the north-east corner of the central transept at its junction with the nave, and the thousands of seats which had been here disposed were soon engaged. Those portions of the galleries also which were within range of the speaker's voice were speedily filled, and the large orchestra was crowded even to the backmost bench. Altogether there were 23,654 persons present, and it is scarcely possible that a more animated or enthusiastic audience could have been assembled. Selecting for his text a part of the ninth verse of the 6th chapter of Micah, "Hear ye the rod, and who hath appointed it," Mr. Spurgeon opened his discourse by stating that this world was not the place for the punishment of sin; it might be a place, but it was not the place, for punishment. Some religionists, he observed, treated every accident which happened to man in the indulgence of sin as if it were a judgment. The upsetting of a boat on the river on a Sunday was in their view a judgment for the sin of Sabbath-breaking. The accidental fall of a house in which persons were engaged in any unlawful occupation was supposed to be a special judgment for the special sin committed. All these were childish notions; but there were many who carried the opposite doctrine to an extreme, and who were apt to deem, because God did usually visit each particular offence in this life upon the transgressor, that there were no judgments at all. In this they were mistaken, for he felt persuaded that there were such things as national judgments—national chastisements for national sins. Oh! what a rod was that which had just been inflicted upon our country! His poor words would fall infinitely short of the fearful tale of misery and woe which must be told before we could know how smartly God had smitten us, and how sternly he had chidden. We had to lament over the fact of revolted subjects; for that they were our subjects he challenged all the world to deny. With equal confidence he asserted that they were our subjects right y, for the sepoys had voluntarily given themselves up to our dominion, and had taken the oath of fealty to her Majesty. The revolt, therefore, was not that of a nation, as when patriots strove to free their country from the yoke of an oppressor, but it was the revolt of treasonous and seditious subjects, fomented by ambition and the vilest lusts. He would not defile his lips by detailing their acts of debauchery, bloodshed, and worse than bestiality. His tongue would not venture to utter what they had dared to do. His audience would rise in their seats and hiss him from the place he occupied; he hinted at some of the crimes which had been done by these men in their open streets. He looked upon the gallows as a frightful evil; he regarded every gibbet as a dreadful visitation upon the land: but these were rebels to be executed; they must be punished, for both Heaven and earth demanded it. He was no soldier. He loved not war; but he did not believe that this was a war at all, in the proper sense of the term, for our troops had gone forth against revolted subjects who by their crimes and unmentionable sins had incurred the punishment of death. As the arrest of murderers was not war, so the arrest of Indian sepoys was not war; and, while earth demanded their punishment, he believed that God would sanction it. But it was a dreadful thing to take away the lives of our fellow-subjects, and we must regard it as a great



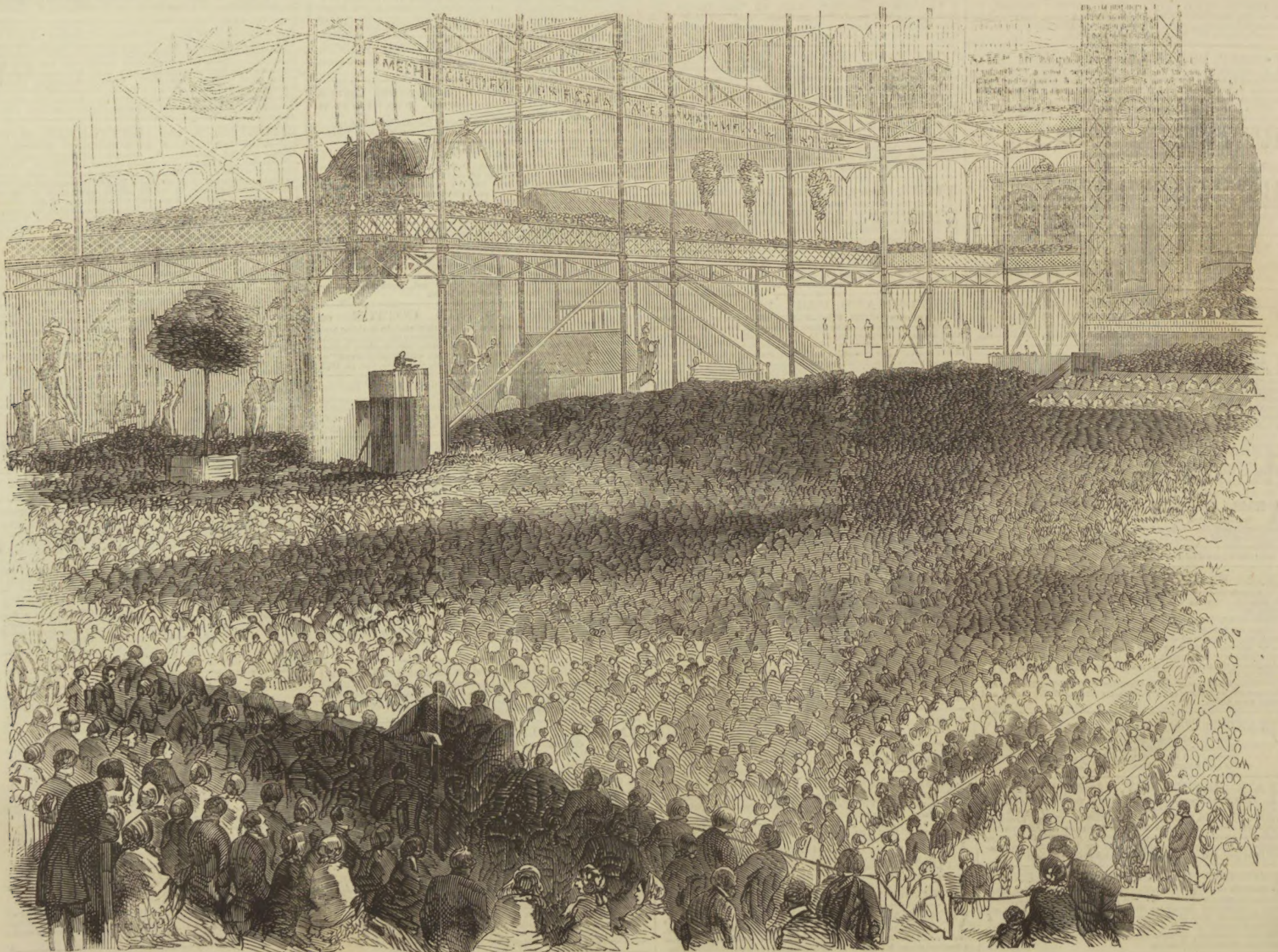
THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY THE LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY.

affliction upon us. The rod, indeed, had fallen heavily; no mortal tongue could tell the anguish it had caused, nor could we dream where its consequences might end. It was a rod, but it was an appointed rod. He saw God everywhere, and we might rely upon it that every deed that had been done against us had been appointed by the Almighty. The wheels of Providence might appear to revolve in a mysterious manner, but wisdom was the axle on which they turned, and it would be seen in the end that God had only ordained this evil that great good might ensue. The rev. gentleman proceeded to observe that it would have been well for us if we had heard the rod before it had fallen upon us, and that there were indications sufficient to have warned us—forewarned us—of the dispositions of the natives. He urged that we should never for a moment have tolerated the so-called religion of the Hindoos, which was neither more nor less than a mass of the vilest filth that the imagination could conceive. Religious liberty was a principle dear to all, but when religion taught immorality he said at once, "Down with it!" He could never tolerate such a system as that. If it were any man's religion to blow his fellow-creature's brains out he would not tolerate that; or if religion countenanced Thuggism and the commission of bestial acts he would not tolerate that; and he contended that it was the duty of a Christian Government to have suppressed the vile religion of the Hindoos by the strong hand. It would have been well if we could thus have avoided the evil, and have been spared the remorse which fell to the lot of those who knew that they brought the punishment which they experienced upon themselves. In the terms of the official declaration, it was our sins that had brought this visitation upon us, and in it we were exhorted to humiliate ourselves on account of them. He would be as honest as he could with his audience, and would tell them what were the sins for which, if it were true that God was now punishing us for sin, we were probably suffering. There were, he said, sins openly committed in this community which ought never to have been allowed. He then touched upon the nature of our public amusements, and observed with regret that "lords and ladies frequently sat in theatres to listen to plays which were a long way from decent." Having exhibited these as glaring faults and sins of the community, he then enumerated various individual sins—such as pride, oppression of the poor, illiberality, carnality, and the like; and he urged that it was the prevalence of sins like these which should induce us to humiliate ourselves in the dust and to beg the mercy of the Almighty. Finally he expressed a hope that our humiliation would not pass away with the occasion. He saw with the eye of faith at that moment British arms triumphant once more in the East; and he hoped that we who in the hour of disaster had prayed to the "God of Battles" would not forget that He was also a God of blessing and a God of mercy, and that our votive offering on the re-establishment of peace would be something different from skyrockets and illuminations. With an earnest appeal for liberal contributions towards the relief of the sufferers in India, the rev. gentleman concluded his able and animated address.

Mr. E. T. Chipp presided at the organ, the swelling notes of which, assisted by the voices of the congregation, added materially to the deeply-impressive nature of the service.

The sum collected in the building on account of the Indian Relief Fund amounted to £475 16s. 11½d.; in addition to which the Crystal Palace Company contributed £200—bringing up the collection to £675 16s. 11½d.

Mr. Spurgeon's services were gratuitous on the occasion, but the directors gave £50 towards the fund for the place of worship which is about to be built for the rev. gentleman as an expression of their sense of the value of his services and of the disinterested manner in which he acted.



THE REV. MR. SPURGEON PREACHING HIS "HUMILIATION-DAY" SERMON IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE.